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BENEFITS, POSSIBLE DRAWBACKS OF SENEGAL RIVER DAMS NOTED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3409, 6 Dec 82 pp 3140-3141

[Article by Adama Gaye]

[Text] THE DREAM of harnessing the water and power of the River Senegal appears to be becoming a reality. Construction work by the Senegal River Authority (OMVS) on the Diama anti-saline barrage and the water-retaining dam at Manantali started in May this year and are continuing normally. The work on these two dams is scheduled for completion 12 years from now, when the dream will be realised.

At its inaugural meeting, in Nouackchott in 1972, the OMVS bravely set out its grandiose aims — which were almost immediately criticised by international experts as over-ambitious. On top of technical criticisms came the lamentable economic situation in which the three countries involved — Senegal, Mali and Mauritania — found themselves. The three had been gravely affected by drought during the years preceding 1972.

How, in these conditions, would the three mobilise the colossal funds necessary for such a project? The general atmosphere of scepticism and the lack of funds made the first years after the 1972 meeting frustrating ones for the OMVS dreamers.

But the unwavering conviction in the scheme of the three Heads of State involved kept international momentum — in terms of feasibility studies and fund-raising trips — going.

A high point in the programme, the result of these efforts, was reached in October last year. It was announced that the OMVS had received money or pledges to the value of \$800m. — enough to go ahead with the first part of the programme.

Even though some countries, such as the US and France, have responded to the appeal for funds from Ould Daddah,

Traoré, Senghor, Diouf and Haidallah, they have not shown much enthusiasm for the scheme. Others have been less critical, especially the Arab countries of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates.

The campaign for funds has taken place during a period when Afro-Arab relations have been relatively warm — the consequence of African countries' support for the Arab world during and in the wake of the Yom Kippur war of 1973. Mali, Mauritania and Senegal, quid-pro-quo perhaps, have been especially firm in their anti-Israeli stance.

But although the OMVS has been relatively successful in obtaining funds for its projects, it has yet to justify completely the money that is to be spent. The objectives of the OMVS, according to its own officials, are:

- ☐ To secure and extend the benefits the River Senegal offers to the people of the basin and the surrounding areas;
- ☐ to ensure the harmonious development of human and natural resources within the given region and in the affected areas in the three countries;
- ☐ to reduce the deleterious effects of climate on the three countries;
- ☐ to accelerate the economic development of the three countries both by inter-state co-operation and by regional development.

The achievement of these objectives is more of a necessity than a recently-thought-of luxury. The first thoughts for such a scheme date from at least a hundred years ago, and the need for developing the area has not diminished.

The Inter-State Committee of the Senegal River Basin, for example, which in-

cluded the participation of Guinea, was one of these early organisations. In the early '70s, because of political differences, the Guinea of Ahmed Sekou Touré withdrew its support.

The various studies and reports made on the subject lead to the following hopeful conclusions: as well as producing electricity and opening up Mali and the eastern regions of Senegal, the projects will irrigate 400,000 hectares on which two crops can be grown per year. This would mean, over 40 years, more than three million tonnes of cereals.

These are optimistic predictions, and they have attracted numerous critical responses. The first, and most oft-cited criticism is that the size of the scheme is too vast. Would it not be better, some ask, to settle for just one dam, instead of two vast projects?

France, for example, has lobbied for concentration on the Diama project, which, with its anti-saline barrage and retention facilities could irrigate over 40,000 hectares of land. The West Germans, on the other hand, have been pressing the case of Manatali. But this extra-African competition aside, couldn't the OMVS economise and settle for just one dam, whichever it was?

In the longer term, what will the effects of such dams be on the social structures of the valleys? There are many dangers for local traditions. For example mechanised agriculture might turn agricultural smallholders into a new type of proletariat class with the disadvantages such a social position brings without the advantages of self-sufficiency. Another problem is that the creation of vast swamp areas may lead to an increase in the risk of bilharzia. /

CSO: 3400/470

BRIEFS

PAC-ANC UNITY SOUGHT--THE Pan African Congress of South Africa wants unity with the ANC to form a strong force to fight South Africa. The PAC publicity secretary, Cde Edwain Makoti, said in Harare at the weekend that the organisation did not believe that it was capable of defeating South Africa alone. "However, it takes two to unite. The ANC accepts in principle the concept of unity but believes that any form of unity must be under their conditions." Several talks had been held between the two organisations at the initiative of the OAU, with little progress. Cde Makoti, who is based in Dar es Salaam, is in Harare to attend a SADCC meeting on what governments and their mass media could do to counter the propaganda from South Africa. The meeting begins today. The PAC had intensified its struggle against South Africa by identifying people within the country to take on the revolution. The organisation's trained cadres had gone back into the country to train the people to fight from within. "The PAC is essentially based in South Africa and Dar es Salaam is the external mission, whose specific task is to mobilise world public opinion and raise funds for waging the struggle." Cde Makoti said the people within the country were more politically conscious and had made up their minds for change and the racist regime was now only buying time.

[Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 6 Dec 82 p 1]

CSO: 3400/466

LUVUALL INTERVIEWED DURING LISBON STOPOVER

AB021035 Luanda ANGOP in French 1345 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] Lisbon, 31 Dec (ANGOP)--Pascoal Luvualu, a member of the political bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party, in an interview granted to ANGOP in Lisbon said that racist South African forces continue to occupy a vast area of Angolan territory which permits them to carry out their barbaric aggressions against the civilian population.

Pascoal Luvualu, who made a stopover in the Portuguese capital on his way home from Moscow, where he participated in the festivities marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, added that the racist Pretoria regime, which enjoys direct support from the United States of America and other western powers, is determined to delay the Namibian independence process at all costs.

During his stay in the Soviet Union, the Angolan leader held discussions with many CPSU leaders. He also delivered a message from President Jose Eduardo Do Santos to his Soviet counterparty, Yuriy Andropov.

Also, Pascoal Luvualu, who led an important delegation, visited the Soviet Republic of Belorussia where he made contacts with many local personalities. During his visit, the friendship existing between the Angolan and Soviet peoples, who are engaged in a common fight against the forces of evil, was once again stressed.

CSO: 3419/379

UNITA SAID TO ATTACK FREE CHURCHES

AB301726 Launda ANGOP in French 1505 GMT 30 Dec 82

[ANGOP commentary: "The Enemies of Freedom"]

[Text] Luanda, 30 Dec (ANGOP)--In the People's Republic of Angola the constitution guarantees to citizens the greatest freedom of conscience, which means that everyone had the right to practice or not to practice any religion. On the other hand, all religions are accorded the same basis of equality so long as their activities do not infringe upon the laws of the state and upon the interests of the people and so long as they meet the necessary conditions for their legal existence.

However, in spite of this, the gangs armed by Pretoria, which have been infesting certain areas in the south of our country, continue deliberately and systematically to direct their criminal actions against religious institutions and their members.

There is not a day when we do not get echos of new attacks on places of worship and on missionaries, attacks carried out by lackeys of the racist South Africans who sow seeds of death, destruction and desolation along their paths.

But, as we have noticed, it is mainly the Catholic church which is targetted most by the very ones who continually shout from certain European capitals that "they are fighting" for more freedom for our people and that they are "fighting" for what our people have already obtained owing to their commitment to their avant-garde organization, the MPLA-Labor Party.

More than 10 nuns have so far been taken into the forests. Others have been purely and simply shot and killed. And all these factors, stranges as it may seem, have been presented abroad as "great victories"...on the path of the "liberation of the Angolan people." By killing and looting they claim to be fighting "for liberation" but in reality these "liberators" are those who basically find in freedom an opportunity to destroy.

Where there is religious freedom, as in Angola, they attack missionaries, kidnap bishops, destroy places of worship, interrupt religious ceremonies at gunpoint, and drag pastors and worshippers in the dusty streets. They lay in ambush at road intersections in order to attack mission vehicles and kill their occupants in cold blood.

Next, communiques are issued in capitalist Europe, especially Lisbon, and these are assured space in the columns of a "certain press," claiming to be the defender of "Christian civilization." Three or four groups glorify new victories at a time, claiming to be undertaking "great combat actions" in which the victims are really peaceful unarmed people.

According to news just reaching us from Kuito, a civilian vehicle belonging to the parish of the Catholic church in the capital of Bie Province has been attacked near Chinguar. The vehicle was hit by an American "M-65" missile. Two nuns died on the spot while a third nun and a sacristan were dragged towards the forest.

The foreign press has already published this piece of news. It was, as one can judge from the releases published all over the world, "yet another victorious action" by one of the armed wings of racist South Africa. And new communiques were hastily issued from a few European capitals where the lackeys and the Angolan traitors have found asylum and are protected by an unknown statute.

In Angola, everyone is free to choose his religion or to practice no religion. We have freedom of conscience. The religious institutions enjoy total freedom to carry out their activities provided that they do not constitute any attempt against our own interests as a free and sovereign people.

Religious congregations do not suffer any persecution. None of them enjoys certain privileges over others.

All of them enjoy equal consideration. They all enjoy the same freedom of action. They are free. They are free because they are in a free country, a country where the people succeeded in freeing themselves.

The deadly anger of the enemies of our people falls upon all that can reflect freedom, upon all that represents the gain of our struggle for freedom. That is why any free church, freed itself from all commitments to the fascist colonial past, is bound to be attacked by our enemies, the true servants of the evil system of "apartheid."

CSO: 3419/379

DEFENSE MINISTER ISSUES NEW YEAR MESSAGE

EA031810 Launda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] The perfection of battle readiness and the strengthening of political work will be the main task of the Angolan armed forces in 1983 in order to enable them to deal new, decisive blows to the invading enemy. That was contained in a new year message addressed to officers, NCO's, soldiers and sailors by our government's defense minister, Col Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale.

The year 1982 was marked in the military field by the continuation of the occupation of a large part of Cunene Province by racist forces and an increase in the number of infiltrations by puppet gangsters armed by Pretoria who cross over into Cuando Cubango and Cunene Provinces where they sow death, misery and famine among the defenseless population, the defense minister's message pointed out.

The message added that our country continues to be the main target of imperialist attacks in southern Africa because of its independence and because of its wish to build, under the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party, a truly free fatherland where an Angolan man can build his own future and a socialist society.

The bravery and fighting ability of the 11th and 16th Infantry Brigades, which during the months of July and December tenaciously repulsed infiltration attempts by the racist Pretoria forces in the area of Cuvelai and by UNITA puppets in Cuando Cubango, were also underlined in the message from the defense minister.

The message pointed out that the enemy has suffered heavy casualties--300 killed and 67 taken prisoner. A large quantity of war material has also been captured.

Colonel Pedale urged all those defending territorial integrity to follow the brave example of the fighters of the aforementioned formations so that imperialist forces can once and for all be swept out of the Angolan fatherland.

The message ended by reaffirming to the commander in chief, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the full commitment of the Angolan forces to defend the fatherland and build a socialist society, and it supported the special powers conferred upon him by the party central committee during its recent plenary meeting. The message also assured the president that the armed forces will answer any call made on them.

CSO: 3442/90

DOS SANTOS COMMENTS ON COOPERATION WITH USSR

EA302006 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Speech by President Eduardo dos Santos during visit to Armed Forces General Staff Repair Center on 29 December--recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrade leaders of the party and government; invited guests [words indistinct] the presence of the comrade ambassador of the USSR; dear comrades and workers: We are meeting here at the Armed Forces General Staff Repair Center for the second time during a brief working visit. We insisted on visiting this unit because we received information that there are still a number of difficulties in this unit in various fields. We came because we also received information that there are still many difficulties here facing our workers, who have been attempting with dedication and devotion to support the management of the enterprise and the Ministry of Defense in their efforts to solve some difficult problems.

During our meeting, we once again examined the measures to be taken to solve a number of the problems prevailing here. These problems are problems of management of the unit--a problem which has in a way been solved, for as we have been told, a few weeks ago a new management was set up for this unit. We are confident and we feel that this new management will be more dynamic and more capable (?of solving) a number of existing problems: problems of production, discipline, and liaison with the central structures of the Ministry of Defense and other ministries and enterprises dependent upon these ministries.

Obviously, we also examined the problem of cooperation. All of you comrades know that most units of transport and the technology being used here is of socialist origin. This means it comes from the socialist countries, in particular the USSR. That is why we have been examining how we can improve our economic and technical cooperation and how we can improve our trade relationship in order to find solutions to a number of problems facing us--problems connected with the supply of spare parts, the recruitment of experts and the repair and rebuilding of vehicles that have been destroyed.

Naturally, we did not find all solutions during this working meeting but we exchanged ideas and opinions. We heard many proposals, and we are going to continue to work with comrade ministers, with officials in charge of the repair center's transport sector, with our comrade Soviet workers, in order to continue

to examine in depth all proposals and to make decisions. It is our intention to be able to lay down the foundations for the activation of this unit [word indistinct] defense of our country in 1983. And we hope that this wish will be carried out for we are almost on the eve of 1983, with only a few days to go.

The problems of defense are serious. You all know it. We are attacked by South Africa daily. We are attacked in several areas of our national territory, namely in central and southern Angola by puppet gangsters armed, financed and materially supported by South African racists, and we need to find vigorous answers in all fields of our life with which to support our fighters on the front line who are defending our territorial integrity with bravery and great courage and are therefore defending the gains of our revolution. [passage omitted]

I think we should not promise ourselves that in 1983 every problem will be solved. But we can, yes, ask the support of comrades, all you comrades present here: workers and leaders, that our intentions, I repeat, may finally be carried out in 1983.

On this occasion marking the new year I wish all you comrade workers happy celebrations. I wish you all a propserous 1983 and hope that it will bring to us all, all Angolans, new victories in the difficult struggle we are waging for the defense of our fatherland and for national reconstruction.

The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

CSO: 3442/90

BRIEFS

FAPLA READY TO DEFEND NATION--The Angolan minister of defense, Col Maria Tonha Pedale, is currently in the Angolan province of Benguela on a working visit during which he is expected to discuss problems concerning the opening of the military region in the province. Speaking at a rally on arrival, Col Maria Tonha Pedale commented on the current political and military situation in the People's Republic of Angola, which is characterized by the presence of racist South African troops in the Angolan province of Cunene and the regime's constant violation of the Angolan air space, especially in the province of Namibe. The Angolan minister of defense affirmed that despite the difficult situation facing the Angolan territory, the Angolan gallant fighters, FAPLA, are prepared to defend the territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola. [Text] [AB301210 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 30 Dec 82]

CSO: 3400/543

INTERNAL POLITICS DISCUSSED

Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Nov 82 p 5

[Article by special correspondent Patrice Claude: "Visit by the President of Botswana to Paris: A Country Hit by Recession"]

[Text] Botswana's President Quett Masire arrived in Paris on Sunday for an "official working visit"; he will be Mr Mitterrand's guest at lunch on Monday 15 November. The first president of Botswana to be received officially in France, he will meet with several members of the government and will go to Lyon on Tuesday to visit the Merieux Institute and agricultural units. The successor of Sir Seretse Khama, who died 2-1/2 years ago, he told us on Sunday evening that he was counting on this visit to help develop--in particular in the field of trade--cooperation between Botswana and France, which has been very limited in the past.

An open city, sub-prefecture of the desert, Gaborone is the capital of a young state as large as France, three-quarters covered with burning hot sand, with only a million inhabitants, a haven of peace in a turbulent region, capital of freedom of speech, Africa's keeper of democracy, where the opponents of apartheid converge, but also the hostage and safety valve of South Africa.

Like his illustrious predecessor, Sir Seretse Khama, who died in July 1980, President Masire does not mince words in criticizing apartheid. Like his predecessor, he wants to save his country from "the fate of Lebanon." The "Palestinians of the ANC [African National Congress]", as the activists of the ANC are sometimes called here, persecuted by South Africa, are welcome in Gaborone, but without weapons. Those who do not respect the contract, and engage in terrorism from Botswana's territory, are sometimes sent back to Pretoria. The liberation movement has an official office in the capital, and its members circulate as they please. But "for their own security," and undoubtedly also for that of their hosts, about 200 refugees of the ANC and the rival Pan African Congress (PAC) are sequestered in a camp 600 km north of the capital and 600 km from the South African border.

Dukwe, a village of exiles lost in the sand, is undoubtedly the most cosmopolitan refugee camp in Africa. Besides 200 South Africans, half of whom have been assigned as residents, there are 250 anti-Marxist Angolans, about a hundred

Namibians, about 30 opponents of the Lesotho dictatorship, and several dozen exiles from the no less dictatorial Malawi. Beyond the tents, in small, solid houses, there are about a hundred Zimbabweans. These are the last of the 20,000 who, in 1977, fled from Ian Smith's white Rhodesia. Despite Mr Mugabe's victory, they wish to stay at Dukwe, a camp which is well run by the government, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and the Lutheran Church.

The Afrikaner press in Pretoria calls Botswana the "Cuba of the Republic of South Africa." When the country buys arms from Moscow, the South African minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, denounces "the opening of a second front (after Angola) against South Africa." "It is simply that the Soviets offered us the best terms," replies President Masire. When the Soviet Embassy increased its staff in Gaborone to about 30, the Afrikaner press saw the build-up of "200 communists ready to organize an invasion of the Republic of South Africa." But everyone realizes, like the American and Chinese diplomats, that the capital of this country without political prisoners is the "best observation point in southern Africa." The government now refuses the scholarships offered to young Botswanaans for study in Moscow. "They come back full of the works of Marx but lost to agriculture," ridicules a high official in the Ministry of Education.

Anti-South African feeling is developing rapidly among the youth of the three large cities in the country (Gaborone, 100,000 inhabitants; Francistown, 35,000; Selebi-Phikwe, 35,000). The political refugees of Soweto, some of whom have become teachers here, are not foreigners. But it is Pretoria itself, with its abuse, which, according to a journalist of the state radio, feeds animosities. "If South Africa would stop flying over our territory without authorization," he said (these violations are constantly denounced by the president), if its army stationed in the Namibian part of the Caprivi Strip were not so slack, if its special agents did not carry off refugees from our country under our noses, if these same secret police agents did not try to corrupt our officials, then perhaps, although we would not be friends, relations between our two states would be better." For these reasons, the conflict between the two regimes is sharp.

In Gaborone, university circles, a large part of the political intelligentsia, several high-ranking military officers, and certain foreign "friends" are urging the government to take a "harder" line toward Pretoria. Until now, President Quett Masire has been able to resist these appeals, which even in his own party criticize the government's "tolerance" with respect to the South African capitals and ask for a greater degree of africanization of the staffing of the civil service and private business. While the president, who lacks his predecessor's charisma, is widely respected, he is not an "African style" popular chief. His relative moderation toward Pretoria, and the deterioration of the situation, is one of his adversaries' biggest advantages.

In September 1966, when the United Kingdom granted independence to the protectorate of Bechuanaland, no one would have bet a pound on the economic future of this desert peopled by a few hundred thousand more or less nomadic small peasants. But the gods were with what was soon to become Botswana. Under the apparently dead earth there was a fabulous treasure of diamonds, copper, nickel and coal. The country lost no time in leaving the group of the ten poorest pariahs in the world.

The country was governed, due to an insolent accident, by an unusual personality and a dedicated and intelligent vice-president who was to succeed him one day. Mr Quett Masire and Sir Seretse Khama did wonders. Between 1969 and 1979, the GNP was multiplied tenfold. From 1970 to 1978, real growth of the economy was 13.2 per cent per year, the fastest on the continent. The inhabitants were soon 90 per cent literate and had a satisfactory health standard. A firm democrat, Sir Seretse Khama regularly held general elections, which were won no less regularly by his party, the Botswana Democratic Party (BDP). When the illustrious chief died on 13 July 1980 it was a cold shower. As if by magic, his disappearance sounded the knell of prosperity.

On international markets, the prices of minerals collapsed. As a last straw, the rain refused to fall. In April 1982, President Masire had to appeal desperately for foreign aid. International organizations and several Western and Arab countries answered his appeal, but the harm was done. The harvests of sorghum and corn--basic foods for the rural population--decreased by three-quarters. More than 250,000 heads of cattle (200,000 in 1981) were sent to the slaughterhouse. Foreign earnings for meat (10 per cent of sales abroad) increased, of course, but did not compensate for the lost earnings due to lack of sales and low prices for diamonds.

Botswana, which had become the world's fourth largest producer, had to store some of the 5 million carats mined in 1981 (twice as much is expected soon, or as much as South Africa). The rest, sold by De Beers of South Africa, which has a monopoly on the nation's production, was sold for 20 per cent less than normal. As an almost immediate consequence, since diamonds account for 60 per cent of exports, the balance of payments, which was in surplus from 1975 to 1980, had a deficit of \$65 million, and the imbalance may be greater this year. The state's budget was soon affected. In May, the country's currency, the pula, was devalued by 10 per cent (1 pula is equivalent to about 7 French francs), civil service salaries were frozen, and the government contemplated introducing the VAT.

For the first time since independence, the standard of living in Botswana--the name of the ethnic group--deteriorated. Despite limits imposed by the government, the rural exodus, added to a fast growing population (half the population, which has almost doubled in 12 years, is under 15), came to swell dangerously the already large numbers of unemployed persons around the capital. The country's new industry cannot create more than seven or eight thousand jobs per year. Will the government be able to contain the growing discontent. There is no lack of development projects, but many, like the Kalahari railroad, are still far off, even uncertain.

A Young General

On the political level, the main opposition party--the Botswana National Front --, even with the support of the unemployed, has apparently no chance of beating--in the 1984 elections--a government formation which in the minds of the large majority of the citizens remains "the chief's party," founded by Seretse

Khama.* However, while the former president belonged to the royal house of the Bamangwato, the dominant ethnic group in Botswana, Mr Masire does not have that advantage. The small population reminded him of this by several demonstrations in May, when it was decided, rather clumsily, that the official portraits of Seretse Khama would be removed and replaced by the likeness of his successor on bank notes.

"During the time of prosperity, no one would have protested," said a foreign diplomat, "but since the disappearance of Seretse Khama--'the great unifier'--ethnic differences seem to be gathering strength." Could unity achieved by the first of the Khama be threatened by the son of the illustrious late "Brigadier Ian"? Apparently he has no intention of sowing the gangrene of tribalism. "But that does not mean that he will not use his ethnic position in order to achieve his ambitions," they say. The young general, heir to the Bamangwato throne by right, deputy commandant of the Botswana defense Forces, respects the duty of reticence placed on him by his office and does not say much. He is austere, introverted and enigmatic. The only known source of anger are directed against Pretoria; because he went to Moscow to initial the arms agreement and justifies Soviet influence in the region by its support for the liberation movements, he is sometimes depicted as the "USSR's man."

His entourage denies that he is a Marxist, and he himself states that he is "fiercely attached to democracy." Would the latter reward him for this tribute if he decided to ask its favors? Even among his supporters, for the moment that is considered doubtful. Of course, at the age of 31, the most brilliant scion of his famous family has been authorized for the past year by the constitution to seek an appointment as judge in the highest court. But his personal image is still weak among public opinion. Born and educated in London, Ian Kaham speaks setswana--the country's language--badly, and like his mother, Lady Ruth, a white of British nationality who had a lot of trouble winning the respect, if not the affection, of the Bamangwato, the young general still seems too far away from the little people. He still has two solid advantages: his father's name and his soldiers. No one doubts that he could use either if he saw fit. Or if, as rumor has it, the authorities make the mistake of amending the constitution so as to bar the route to the presidency to those who were not born in Botswana.

9855

CSO: 3419/214

*Out of 32 seats in the National Assembly, the BDP has 29, the BNF 2 and the BPP (Botswana People's Party) only one. In the 1979 elections, conducted by Sir Seretse Khama, 135,000 voters out of 225,000 (60 percent) voted. In 1984, there will be about 100,000 more potential voters.

SOVIET SOCCER TEAM VISITS, OTHER SOVIET CONTACTS MENTIONED

Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in French 1 Dec 82 p 8

[Article by Mvola Bitu: "Soccer: Soviet Nistru Team In Cameroon Today For Three Friendly Matches"]

[Text] A Soviet team, the Kichinev Nistru, is expected in Douala today. The Soviet Moldavian team is visiting us on a soccer tour. On their visit to our country, the Soviet soccer players will have a busy schedule. In addition to their three matches against the North team and the Indomitable Lions, our Soviet guests will have an opportunity for excursions to discover the towns they visit. After their arrival tonight, the Soviets will spend one night in Douala. On Thursday, they will then fly to Garoua to play their first match on Cameroonian soil against the North team on 3 December. On 4 December, our guests will be back in Douala and, on 5 December, they will play their second match, this time against an Indomitable Lions team. The third match of the Soviet soccer players will again be against the Indomitable Lions, but this time in Yaounde on 7 December 1982. After this third and last friendly encounter between Soviet and Cameroonian soccer players, our guests will continue their visit to Cameroon; they will leave only on 9 December.

The Kichinev Nistru soccer, like Soviet soccer in general, is blossoming. It is a modern soccer, as could be seen at the last World Soccer Championship where the Soviets made a name for themselves against great South-American and European formations. Although not much is known about the team, we can already say that, according to our information, Nistru is a great team. It is served by some of the greatest Soviet soccer players: Gregori Batitch, the team striker, Guennadi Tegletsov, Igor Karas, Youri Khlopotnov and Igor Mossora, all field players. In this list, we should also include the goalkeeper, Vladimir Kurotchikine, famous for his assurance in the goal.

This is not the first time that our soccer players encounter Soviet players. Already in 1975, Zaria, a prestigious Soviet soccer team, had made a tour in Cameroon. Zaria did not go unnoticed. Quite to the contrary, it made a strong impression on the Cameroonian public who is not about to forget its excellent geometrical combinations. In 1979, there was the Kolkozchu. Contacts with the Soviet Union are not restricted to soccer. They are expanding to include other sports. This is evidenced by the quite recent visit to Cameroon of a Soviet MVTU [expansion unknown] volley-ball team.

We should say that the Ministry of Youth and Sports has done all it could to ensure the success of the Soviet soccer players' visit to Cameroon. For instance, as for any international meeting, various commissions were created to organize the Soviets' tour. These include organization, welcoming and transportation, security, press and medical commissions.

9294

CSO: 3419/326

CAMEROON

BRIEFS

MINERAL DEPOSITS--Yesterday, at the Chamber of Commerce, the governor of the Centre-Sud province, Mr Gabriel Mouafo, opened the meeting of the provincial development committee. Among other things, the governor disclosed that, under the Fifth Plan, the following deposits would be mined: Kribi iron ore deposits, Rocher-du-Loup white bauxite deposits, Yaounde and Nanga-Eboko clay and kaolin deposits, Nanga-Eboko and Otele disthene deposits. [Text] [Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in French 24 Nov 82 p 1] 9294

CSO: 3419/326

CENTRAL BANK TRYING TO AID IN STIMULATION OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

Ndjamana INFO TCHAD in French 26 Nov 82 pp 7,8

[Text] An important meeting on the occasion of the visit of the vice governor of the Central Bank, Mr Jean Edouard Sato, to Ndjamena brought together the commercial banks of Ndjamena, local companies and enterprises and the Chadian minister of finance, Mr Elie Romba. The general meeting was organized upon the request of the Central Bank which has been called upon by the Chadian Government to assist in stimulating the Chadian economy.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the vice governor of the Central Bank stated that his impressions were favorable on the whole. Funding problems did exist. In fact, the primary (commercial) banks and Ndjamena companies owed money to the Central Bank which is awaiting payment. This dispute arose in the course of events. The board of directors of the Central Bank felt that this dispute must first be settled in order to enable the Central Bank to pursue its efforts on behalf of the Chadian economy. An agreement was reached: the banks and local enterprises pledged to pay the sums that they owe to the Central Bank.

As far as the Chadian government is concerned, the Chadian Treasury, like all other African treasuries, also owes money to the Central Bank in the form of advances of statutory funds. To these advances are added the debts created by withdrawals from the Central Bank offices at Sarh, Moundou and Abeche during 1979 amounting to close to 7 billion CFA francs. An understanding was also reached with the Chadian government on the conditions for repayment of these sums, said the vice governor of the Central Bank, who concluded: "the Central Bank serves states. It is going to participate not only in projects presented by governments, but also in those presented by enterprises through commercial and development banks."

The Chadian minister of finance, Mr Eli Romba, felt that this meeting of the Central Bank, the commercial banks, enterprises and the Chadian government went well. The commercial banks in Ndjamena say they are ready to open their doors, but technical problems persist. The Chadian Government will do everything possible to see that the banks open again.

Regarding the wages of civil servants, Minister Elie Romba is asking the civil servants to be patient. The president of the Republic and the administration are aware of the problem. One can only use what is available, Mr Elie Romba pointed out.

9693

CSO: 3419/307

SOUTHERN POPULATION REPORTEDLY SUFFERING FEAR PSYCHOSIS

Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Dec 82 p 7

[Article: "Great Fear in the South"]

[Text] Mondou, AP--A real psychosis of fear has affected the people of southern Chad since the beginning of November, following incidents which caused the death of several persons. On 20 November shots fired in the air by soldiers on the occasion of a wedding sowed panic among the residents of Mondou, who believed that this meant a resumption of the fighting between government forces and the supporters of Colonel Kamougue, a former "southern" leader. A week earlier, backfires from a car which had lost its muffler led to the immediate abandonment of the city by one-third of the population, which was convinced that an exchange of fire between troops had taken place.

Previously, several people said they had seen "the sun explode into four pieces" and that in their view this sign meant the beginning of serious trouble and particularly the beginning of a bloody war which would reportedly mark the "triumphant return" of Colonel Kamougue, who narrowly escaped last September from the men of Hissein Habre, the Chadian chief of state. Many people, taking these predictions seriously, left the city with their families and went to nearby villages to live.

This psychosis seems to have been caused by a series of holdups committed by soldiers in search of extra income who lent their services to silent partners to whom people owed money, thus creating insecurity in the whole region. On 24 October Colonel Allafi, chief of staff of the "Integrated National Army" (ANI) of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) of Weddeye Goukouni, was executed in his own village, and his corpse was left on public view in the street for several days. On the same day the secretary of a canton who was known for his severity toward one faction among the people was executed at his home near Gore, in the prefecture of Logone Oriental. A few days later a senior official in a canton in Mbaibokoum committed suicide after having been beaten in public by soldiers.

Finally, on 13 November the treasurer of the town of Moundou, Beassoumta, resigned his post after having been forced to turn over all of his tax receipts to soldiers, who threatened him with a rifle.

SONASUT OFFICIAL NOTES COMPANY'S PRODUCTION PLANS

Ndjamana INFO TCHAD in French 20 Nov 82 pp 6, 7

[Text] In theory, the Banda sugar harvest will begin between 22 and 23 November. On the eve of this event, the press met with the director of operations, Mr Angebault. Initially scheduled for 16 November, the harvest could not begin on the date indicated. There is a reason for this slight delay. Some equipment which is absolutely essential in getting the harvest under way has not yet arrived. It is said to be in Bangui still. However, this is not hindering progress at all. At the moment, everything is ready aside from the equipment that SONASUT [National Sugar Company of Chad] is expecting, the director of operations tells us.

All the agricultural work has been done. The crops have reached maturity. All the anticipated changes have been made. This year SONASUT plans to harvest 3,060 hectares of cane as compared to 2,982 last year. Production will amount to approximately 21,000 metric tons of sugar as compared to 18,467 last year. Production has been increasing every year for 3 years now.

In 1980-1981, SONASUT produced 12,000 metric tons; in 1981-1982, 18,467 tons and this year, 21,000 tons. At this rate, 2 or 3 years from now it will produce 28,000 metric tons. Although theoretically the company has the monopoly over sugar distribution for the whole country, at present it does not possess this monopoly. One reason for this is that the situation in the country for close to 4 years now has not permitted it and also some markets such as Bousso, Moundou and Ndjamena are flooded with tons of sugar from other sources, something which is not likely to preserve SONASUT's market. Questioned on marketing Chadian sugar abroad, the director of operations, Mr Angebault, stated that it will not be possible to do this until there is an excess of production, in other words when all of the sugar cannot be sold here. In touching on the problem of training the company's national executives, the director indicated that they are hired locally. Then they have to undergo a test period. So, they are trained locally and possibly sent to sister companies with activities similar to SONASUT's.

9693

CSO: 3419|307

NATION'S FUTURE REPORTEDLY DEPENDS ON SPAIN'S CONTINUED AID

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 24, 1 Dec 82 pp 5, 6

[Text]

The change of government in Spain has caused considerable apprehension in its former colony, which still depends to a large extent on the goodwill of Madrid. This is particularly so since last year, when Spanish soldiers returned as part of a major aid agreement to replace other foreigners in the presidential guard. (AC No 21 Vol 22) Estimates of the total amount of Spanish aid since the overthrow of President Macias Nguema in 1979 vary, but published statistics indicate that it was about \$20m in 1980-81 alone. The country is in serious economic difficulties: Its main export crop, cocoa, is now estimated at 10,000 tonnes a year, compared to four times that quantity in the pre-independence years.

To insure himself against the change in Spain's political climate, President Teodoro Nguema Obiang has been at great pains in recent weeks to reinforce his links with France and to seek African friends. Last month he paid a visit to Nigeria in return for that made in October by Nigerian vice-president Alex Ekwueme, who opened a Nigerian consulate in Bata. The country's relations with Nigeria have always been important since Nigerians formed the bulk of forced labour on the cocoa plantations of Bioko (Fernando Po) until they left en masse in the seventies in protest at their treatment. The decline in cocoa production is largely because of this exodus, and Obiang was anxious to stress during his four day visit (which was a low key affair as far as Nigeria was concerned) that he wished the Nigerians to return. He assured them of their safety should they do so and spoke with regret of past incidents — a considerable comedown. He then went on to Zaire where "political understanding" between the two countries was expressed, and economic agreements signed.

In view of the close ethnic links between Cameroun and mainland Equatorial Guinea, it is noteworthy that Obiang is to be invited to the forthcoming meeting of the francophone Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC) in Yaoundé. Cameroun's new president, Paul Biya, and Obiang are both from the Fang

tribe a fact which will cause some concern to Equatorial Guinea's numerous exiles in Cameroun. Equatorial Guinea is not a member of the UDEAC. However, its links with France were reinforced during Obiang's September visit to Paris, which specifically concerned a fishing treaty as part of a wider aid agreement, including military supplies. In preparation for this visit Equatorial Guinea told Paris that French tuna fishing boats were no longer allowed into Equatorial Guinean waters, and the limit given was 200 miles, "like the EEC". France's minister for the sea, Louis Le Pensec, asked the Commission in Brussels to mediate, but this proved to be unnecessary when Obiang turned up and the matter was settled. He also saw President Mitterrand and defence minister Charles Hernu, and he was entertained at the Saint Cyr military academy. The pact with Paris was ratified last week.

Mitterrand's adviser, Guy Penne, had been to Malabo in July, and France has also contributed to a package worth \$150m from 29 countries, in support of various development projects. This aid, and Obiang's calls for foreign investment, aroused the anger of his numerous exiled opponents. The *Liberation Front of Equatorial Guinea* (FRELIGE), based in the Canaries, issued a statement asking foreign countries to await the return of democracy before committing their resources, although FRELIGE confirmed the need for humanitarian assistance. A referendum held in August to improve the country's image abroad, particularly among aid donors, came in criticism from the *Alliance Nationale de Restauration Démocratique de Guinée Equatoriale* (ANDR) in Paris, which called on all militants to "fight the Nguemist oligarchy until real democratisation takes place". Even the relatively moderate *Democratic Movement for the Liberation of Equatorial Guinea*, led by Manuel Ruben Ndongo, did not wholly endorse the new constitution which the referendum sought to approve. The government claims that the document was drawn up with UN assistance, that it includes guarantees for the lives and property of foreign investors, as well as provisions for minority rights. But the exiled opposition groups say that the Fangs persecute other groups as they did under the dictatorship of Macias, and that political prisoners have still not been released. The former Popular Militia appears to have been integrated into the new presidential guard, which is ruthless in suppressing political opponents.

To many Equatorial Guineans the governing Supreme Military Council's acronym CMS means Con Mongomo Siempre, Mongomo being the birthplace of Obiang and many of his fellow ministers. The constitution which was approved in August allows him to rule for another seven years before "real" elections take place, and despite the massive vote in favour of the proposal — said by the authorities to have been 95-100% of the entire population — dissatisfaction is rife, and Equatorial Guinea's future will largely depend on Madrid's willingness to continue military and economic assistance •

STATE REPORTEDLY FAILS TO PROVE VIOLENT INTENTIONS OF MORENA

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3409, 6 Dec 82 p 3124

[Text] IF A LEGAL system can condemn people to long periods of hard labour merely for criticising a regime's efficiency and "insulting the President", there is something seriously wrong with that system. This has just happened in Gabon. (See our article last week and news of the sentences on page 3180.)

Thirteen people have been sentenced to 20 years' hard labour for attempts on the security of the state and insulting President Bongo. Another 16 have been given terms ranging from 18 months suspended prison sentences plus hefty fines, to 12 years' hard labour. All of the 37 accused — eight were released — are thought to be members of Morena, an opposition grouping which surfaced in Libreville last November.

Morena, the *Mouvement de Redressement Nationale*, has, through the distribution of tracts hostile to President Bongo, called for the institution of multi-partyism.

Quashing any traces of a second party has been something of an obsession to El Hadj Omar Bongo. Since the attempted coup in 1964 and Bongo's accession to the Presidency in 1967, virtually all forms of political opposition have been vigorously stamped upon. The official line is that in such a small country the State could not bear the strains that tribalism, the argument goes, would engender in a multi-party system.

It is true that Morena has a tribalist

flavour — the Fang are numerically the dominant ethnic group in the country as well as in the illegal party. But it is equally true that President Bongo has not set an entirely non-partisan example.

Although the tribal factor is relevant to the case, it is not central. The point is that people have been condemned to misery for half their useful lives for nothing more than demanding a dialogue with those in power.

What is of special interest in the Gabon trials is that the State has failed to prove any violent intentions on the part of Morena. Throughout the trials which, surprisingly but to the credit of the regime were open to neutral scrutiny, the defendants denied any intention to foment violent insurrection. And the State failed to prove any such intentions, despite the fact that both prosecuting and defending counsel were State-appointed and despite a certain convergence between those holding executive and judiciary power at high levels in Gabon.

Since violent intentions were apparently absent the implication is that the Gabonese State — and the elite it gives succour to — would perish if the protection of a single party constitution were taken away. To reveal this weakness is surely a valuable contribution to the understanding of Gabonese society. Certainly, such a contribution should not be an indictable and heavily punishable offence.

CSO: 3400/470

BRIEFS

GIFTS FROM LIBYA--Flt-Lt. Rawlings has expressed the gratitude of Ghanaians to the government and people of Libya for assistance in various ways since December 31. He was speaking at a ceremony in Accra where Mr. Abdalla Bugeldian of the Libyan People's Bureau in Ghana donated 50 tractors, 50 seed drills for planting grain, 30 mould bords for ploughing, 25 one-way disc harrows, 25 spring loaded cultivators and 50 tents. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 22 Nov 82 p 3055]

MI PERSONNEL RELEASED--The PNDC has ordered the release of 34 personnel of the disbanded Military Intelligence. According to an official statement, the 34 people were to report to the Ministry of Defence for redeployment. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 22 Nov 82 p 3054]

CSO: 3400/459

BRIEF

SEA BOUNDARY AGREEMENT--Bissau, 30 Dec (AFP)--Guinea and Guinea-Bissau have signed a trade protocol and a document on the demarcation of their sea boundary, according to a communique published at the end of Guinea Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui's visit to Bissau. The trade protocol provides, among other things, for the exchange of goods between the two countries. The two countries also decided to submit their dispute over their sea boundary to arbitration by an appropriate authority, accepted by both parties, which will interpret the 12 May 1886 convention. That convention is on the demarcation of the sea and land boundary between the two countries. [Text] [AB301355 Paris AFP in French 1222 GMT 30 Dec 82]

TOUR TO VISIT--Bissau, Dec 28 (AFP)--Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui of Guinea-Conakry, who arrived here on an official visit yesterday, said today that his head of state Ahmed Sekou Toure would shortly come and discuss a dispute over territorial waters. Mr Beagovui, who made the announcement yesterday after meeting Guinea-Bissau President Joao Bernardo Vieira, said Sekou Toure was also expected to discuss bilateral economic cooperation, which has been the subject of meetings of delegations of the two states' Foreign Ministries. The visiting prime minister, who yesterday also had talks with his Bissau counterpart Victor Saude Maria, was to visit Bagu and Bafata in the east of the country today. [passage indistinct] [Text] [AB281344 Paris AFP in English 1304 GMT 28 Dec 82]

CSO: 3400/543

BRIEFS

MAFREMO ON CHIRWA ABDUCTION—Dar es Salaam, Dec 27 (AFP)—The opposition Malawi Freedom Movement (MAFREMO), based here, today vowed to end "19 years of police state" in Malawi. In a statement issued here marking the first anniversary of the abduction of MAFREMO leader Orton Chirwa from Zambia, MAFREMO charged that those who dared oppose the regime of President Kamuzu Banda ended up in detention where many of them have suffered permanent disability after being tortured. Mr Chirwa is currently on trial in Malawi for allegedly plotting to overthrow President Kamuzu Banda's government. Mr Chirwa, a former Malawi attorney-general and minister for justice in Dr Banda's government until 1964, was reportedly abducted from the Zambian border town of Chipata on Christmas Eve last year together with his wife and son and was taken to Malawi to face treason charges before a traditional court. Since President Banda was elected president in 1966, thousands of Malawians have fled into exile in neighboring countries where they later formed underground movements to oppose Dr Banda's regime. The MAFREMO statement called for the immediate release of the Chirwas, pointing out that the Malawian prosecution had failed to prove any charge against the couple. It said that no justice should be expected from a Malawian traditional court where legal representation was not allowed. [Text]
[AB271350 Paris AFP in English 1342 GMT 27 Dec 82]

CSO: 3400/491

BRIEFS

82 CAPITAL INVESTMENT PPOJECTS--Eighty-two (82) projects requiring investment capital on the order of 510 million rupees have been submitted to the Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCI) by the members of that institution, as well as by private entrepreneurs. The submission of these projects followed the appeal issued by the Chamber after the minister of finance asked it to prepare a list of projects that could be funded by a 1- or 2-billion rupee loan, which will be negotiated by the government. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 25 Nov 82 p 1] 12149

4 PERCENT PRICE RISE--A 4-percent rise in the prices of taxable products is to be anticipated with the introduction of the sales tax next January. It is estimated that this fiscal measure will increase the cost of living by 2 to 3 percent. This is what was stated by Mr Cox, International Monetary Fund (IMF) expert, attached to the Sales Tax department, at a meeting with the trades union centrals yesterday morning at the government house. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 25 Nov 82 p 1] 12149

UNION STRATEGY SESSION--Contrary to what had previously been hinted, the trades unions are not disposed to accept without objection all the new measures taken by the minister of finance. Indeed, all the union centrals are meeting this afternoon at Mary, Queen of Peace Social Center to work out a joint strategy for facing these measures. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 24 Nov 82 p 1] 12149

POSSIBLE GASOLINE PRICE CUT--Two opinion trends are becoming clear today within the government concerning the possibility of a gasoline price cut: the first favors a cut at all costs, and the second believes that instead of granting an insignificant cut, the government ought to use the money to create a stabilization fund to cope with any unexpected future rise. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 24 Nov 82 p 1] 12149

SUGAR PRODUCTION FIGURES--Last 13 November, sugar production reached 639,964 tons, while the tonnage of sugar cane crushed was 6,100,004 tons. The performance achieved by the Mon Desert Alma, Savannah, and Union Companies during the week of 6-13 November is not included in these figures. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 23 Nov 82 p 1] 12149

OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT-- Four hundred twenty-five Mauritians have been selected for overseas employment since the new government took office. Of this number, 217 have already left to take up their posts. The majority of these Mauritians have been recruited to work in hotels in the Arab countries. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 19 Nov 82 p 4] 12149

MEAT IMPORT REDUCTION MEASURES-- A certain number of measures that are part of an overall plan to encourage cattle-raising were announced on Saturday by the deputy prime minister, Harish Boodhoo, and the minister of agriculture, Kishore Deerpalsingh. This was on the occasion of the first of a series of meetings that the two ministers will hold with the cattle farmers at Cooperation House. Mr Boodhoo and Mr Deerpalsingh explained the need for Mauritius to reduce its imports of meat, milk, and dairy products, which cost 302 million rupees in 1981. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 22 Nov 82 p 4] 12149

SOVIET NAVAL VESSEL VISIT-- Two Soviet navy ships have been in the Port Louis roads since Saturday. They will leave on Thursday morning after taking on food and water supplies, LE MAURICIEN was told this morning in certain authorized Soviet circles. The same circles specified that the two vessels' visit has no official function in connection with the governments of the two countries. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 22 Nov 82 p 1] 12149

JOB PROJECT LOANS--The Development Bank is proposing, in collaboration with the commercial banks, to fund two new projects that will create employment opportunities for unemployed graduates and young entrepreneurs. They are a "Small Business Financing Scheme" and an "Equity Capital Financing Scheme." The first involves the granting of a maximal loan of 50,000 rupees to those interested in setting up small industries, while the second is intended to grant financial aid to young entrepreneurs who do not have all the necessary financial resources to start small industrial projects. [Excerpt][Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 22 Nov 82 p 1] 12149

ILOIS TRUST FUND-- It is apparently today that the Ilois Trust Fund will meet to give its decision on the three options proposed yesterday by the government on the method of payment of the compensation due the Ilois. The three formulas decided upon by the cabinet yesterday were announced by the prime minister to an Ilois delegation immediately after the cabinet meeting. The three options proposed are: 1: to those who are already home owners, the payment of the amount of 15,000 rupees and the construction of a house at Pointe-aux-Sables or Baie-du-Tombeau, or alternatively cash payment of the compensation; 2: to those who are lot owners but do not have a house, the payment of the 15,000 rupees compensation, plus the construction of a house on their lot or one to be made available at Baie-du-Tombeau or Pointe-aux-Sables; and 3: for those who have neither lot nor house, the 15,000-rupee compensation and the construction of a house in one of the two previously mentioned areas. A strong current of opinion favoring the first option was noted yesterday among the Iloise community, of which some members again spent the whole day outside Government House. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 19 Nov 82 p 5] 12149

NATIONALIZED TRANSPORTATION--The National Transport Corporation (CNT) is proposing to take over the whole public transportation industry between now and 1986, to provide the public with an efficient service. The nationalization will, however, take place in six consecutive phases, starting this year. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 18 Nov 82 p 1] 12149

NAVIGATION SAFETY MEASURES--The government is presently studying a series of measures with a view to anticipating and reducing the number of accidents at sea. This task has been entrusted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Natural Resources. Among these measures is featured the compulsory requirement that all fishing vessels, including barges, be equipped with life-saving apparatus. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 19 Nov 82 p 1] 12149

BREAD SHORTAGE--Mauritians may be without bread this weekend if a meeting planned for 1300 hours today, between the minister of finance, Paul Berenger, his commerce and industry counterpart Kader Bhayat, and the leaders of the Bakery Owners' Union fails. The bakers are refusing to buy flour at the new price, which is 25 sous per pound higher, unless the price of bread is raised. However, no new price has been suggested at this stage. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 19 Nov 82 p 1] 12149

PANA SIGNING--The deputy prime minister and minister of information, Harish Boodhoo, is expecting soon to propose that the government sign the convention concerning the establishment of a pan-African press agency, PANA (Pan African News Agency). The previous government had not ratified the convention because of the financial constraints connected with Mauritius' membership in this press agency. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 19 Nov 82 p 4] 12149

CSO: 3419/301

NETHERLANDS PROVIDES ASSISTANCE IN DREDGING OPERATIONS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] A service contract for about 770,000 contos in foreign exchange was signed yesterday in Maputo between the Mozambican Dredge Firm (EMODRAGA) and Breejenbout, its Dutch counterpart. The document was signed by the directors of these two firms, Conde Libanha Fernandes for Mozambique and Ludwig Delft for Holland.

The contract, financed by the fund of the bilateral agreement between the two countries, envisages Breejenbout providing services in operation, maintenance and repairs of the dredging equipment in Mozambique for a period of 2 years.

Rebuilding of the dredge "Rovuma," the largest ship of the type in the country, is one of the priority tasks to be carried out within the terms of the contract signed in Maputo yesterday.

The director of the Dutch dredging firm told our reporters that the arrival of the first team of Dutch specialists, who will give services to EMODRAGA for 2 years, was expected yesterday.

The contract was signed in the presence of the national deputy director of the office of maritime and river transport and the charge d'affaires of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Maputo. Scope of the Project.

The project of rehabilitation of the dredging equipment is expected to guarantee the maintenance of the depth of the access channels to the ports along our coast.

The terms of the contract envisage the acquisition of dredging equipment from Holland for the maintenance of some of the Mozambican ports, among them Maputo, Beira, Inhambane, Quelimane, Chinde, Macuse and Monia.

We were also told that the service contract of the Dutch company calls for the training of Mozambicans in this specialty.

For his part, the charge d'affaires of the Kingdom of the Netherlands said on the occasion that his government intends to extend cooperation with Mozambique to other fields.

He pointed out, as an example, that at this moment Dutch experts are working in the sector of public works and transport in Mozambique.

The support of the Dutch Government to various projects outlined by the Conference for Economic Development of Southern Africa (SADCC) was also mentioned by the charge d'affaires.

11635

CSO: 3442/71

GDR COOPERATION IN TRAINING CENTER CONSTRUCTION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Nov 82 p 3

[Excerpt] A center for professional training in specialties of industrial processing and exploitation of quarries will be built next year in Maputo with the support of the German Democratic Republic, according to information given to our reporters by the National Human Resources Office of the Ministry of Public Works and Housing.

The draft of the project for building the center will be presented by the German Democratic Republic by the end of this year. It envisages, among other things, the solution of the water supply problem which other centers of the MOPH [Ministry of Public Works and Housing] are facing, and will have the capacity for 150 boarding students.

The construction of this center is an alternative for overcoming the difficulties felt during this year at the center of professional training of Moveene, near Boane, which led to its closing last June.

Better Conditions

According to the national Human Resources director, Alfredo Mateus, the closing of the Moveene center was due mainly to difficulties of water supply, because the water was carried by truck from several kilometers away.

In addition, the teachers who helped in the courses, were MOPH experts who had to travel every day a distance of about 42 kilometers, with serious detriment to the work they were doing in Maputo. In addition, there was the problem of lack of transport, which sometimes prevented the teachers from meeting their classes.

The National Human Resources Office, after an analysis of the manner in which the courses developed, having already graduated 37 workers in the specialties of industrial processing of stone and exploitation of quarries, believed that in the first place it was necessary to create better conditions, so that the new courses in the future would progress without these difficulties. It was because of this decision that the agreement was made with the GDR to build a center with better conditions, including a guaranteed water supply.

11635

CSO: 3442/71

USSR FRELIMO CONGRESS DONATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union gave to our country various materials as contribution to the preparations for the Fourth Congress of the FRELIMO Party.

The donated material, which will be delivered before the end of February 1983, comprises, among other things, articles of clothing, sports materials, briefcases, cleaning and hygiene articles, in amounts adding up to thousands of tons.

Included in this material are tens of thousands of shirts with the emblem of the Fourth Congress of the FRELIMO Party, hundreds of briefcases, 1,000 wristwatches for men and women, sports material, thousands of pieces of clothing for men, women and children, thousands of albums and works of politicosocial literature and thousands of emblems of the Fourth Congress of the FRELIMO Party, and many other articles.

The donation of this material is part of the fraternal relations of friendship and solidarity and deep cooperation existing between the parties and peoples of the two countries.

A large portion of this material is destined to reward the best workers, distinguished in the campaign of socialist emulation in support of the Fourth Congress of the FRELIMO Party.

11635

CSO: 3442/71

'SPECIAL STORE' ABOLISHED BY HOME TRADE MINISTRY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] "'MK' will no longer operate in Maputo as a special store, and will become a normal establishment like the rest," said Minister of Home Trade Aranda da Silva last Saturday.

Announced before hundreds of representatives of the People's Power in the capital, gathered with the party leadership in the Center of Stevedores of Xipamanine, the measure received one of the longest ovations given by the participants to the several decisions taken or announced at that meeting.

Aranda da Silva said that "the reasons for the creation of that special store no longer exist at all at the present time."

He added that at this time those who take advantage of "MK" as a special store are only black marketeers.

"At this time the operation of a special store like that without promoting smuggling of goods is not possible," he said.

"MK" which operated with three supermarkets owned by the state was opened as a special store days after the introduction of the New Supply System in Maputo in March 1981.

Among other objectives, its aim was to enable the population to buy some surpluses of products covered by the NSA [New Supply System] so as to fill the needs over those of normal consumption, such as holidays and other occasions. These products were sold at prices above those prevailing in the rest of the stores.

"MK" also sold various articles which, not being essential, basically responded to the habits of a restricted segment of the population.

The experience of almost a year and a half, and the way of operation of this store, showed that black marketeers made of the "MK" one of their main centers of supply, so that later they resold the products at very speculative prices.

This situation was being criticized and denounced by the representatives of the organization of the People's Power and of the population in general in several meetings with authorities of the party and the state apparatus.

11635

CSO: 3442/71

POLITICAL BUREAU MESSAGE TO YOUTH

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The Political Bureau of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee has sent a message defining a series of tasks for Mozambican youth on the occasion today of the fifth anniversary of the creation of the Mozambican Youth Organization.

In his message, the FRELIMO Party leadership congratulates the youth for the heroism shown during these 5 years since the creation of their organization, stating that it was able to engage "resolutely on the various fronts of struggle, national reconstruction and revolution."

After listing the fields in which the young people were outstanding for their participation, namely, in reconstruction of the areas devastated by the Rhodesian army, in voluntary work in innumerable sectors, in education and in great national achievements such as the RGP, the message considers that "many young people became heroes in the defense of the fatherland, socialist work and building of the new society. Many made the supreme sacrifice, that of life itself, in the defense of the conquests of the people and the revolution."

After stating that young people were one of the main targets of enemy action, the party leadership states that all the enemy action merely reinforced in the young people their determination to continue the victorious fight for the defense of the fatherland by the elimination of underdevelopment and building of socialism.

In its message the Political Bureau defines, as priority tasks for the young people in this preparation of the Congress, in the first place the strengthening and development of the OJM [Mozambican Youth Organization] work at all levels as a way of integrating all young people in the tasks defined by the party.

To intensify the active participation of young people in the main fronts: the defense of the fatherland and the economic battle and also in the preparation for the congress either through specific programs or by joining in the general tasks of the party and the state, are the other tasks mentioned in the document.

11635

CSO: 3442/71

SATISFACTORY VISIT BY PORTUGUESE TRADE OFFICIAL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Nov 82 p 8

[Text] "More than trade my mission to Maputo was to study with the Mozambicans the creation of conditions for making possible future trade between Portugal and Mozambique. This trip was very productive. As far as the rest is concerned, the plans for understanding between the two countries are increasingly consistent."

This was the statement made to NOTICIAS by the chairman of the Foreign Trade Institute of Portugal (ICEP), Leite Araujo, shortly after his return to Lisbon on Saturday after a few days in our country.

The ICEP chairman came from Portugal with the main points on the agenda for negotiations with government officials of our country. The first of these points concerns the creation of a joint enterprise to market Mozambican and Portuguese products on markets under the influence of each one of the countries (Mozambique for southern Africa and Portugal for Western Europe).

The second point concerns Mozambican importation of food and other consumer products in which Portugal should participate with a subsidy of 60,000 contos to improve the conditions of the transaction totalling almost 800,000 contos.

With this, Mozambique will purchase canned meat, sardines, tuna, tomato concentrates and other canned goods, wine, clothing and such pharmaceutical products as vaccines and medicines.

About the talks in Maputo, the chairman of the Foreign Trade Institute of Portugal told NOTICIAS that they were "very satisfactory."

"We made progress in defining the type of enterprise and firms in which the joint organization should take part. We also made progress in determining which Portuguese and Mozambican products are to be marketed on markets under the influence of Portugal and Mozambique," said Leite Araujo.

As to the schedule for the creation of the organization, the ICEP chairman was cautious. "It is a delicate negotiation. Neither Portugal nor Mozambique can go forward without evaluating mutual advantages," said Leite Araujo. In 1983 it will be possible to consider "intermediate solutions," and after the results are evaluated to consider the start of the joint enterprise.

About the export of consumer goods from Portugal to Mozambique, he revealed that our operation suffered a slight alternation in the timetable envisaged in the agreements signed during Pinto Balsemao's visit.

"Plans are that the importation will begin before the end of the year; however, if it is not possible, it will be during the first months of 1983," he said.

Another matter, also discussed during the negotiations, was the line of credit between the two countries. According to the ICEP chairman, they "will function very well, but it is possible to improve them if some present obstacles between the users and the banks are eliminated."

He also cited the case of the rise of interest and amortization conditions, which he said "are not in the best interest of Mazambique." However, he added in this connection, there is an "understanding" between the Mozambican and Portuguese parties, and that an agreement is possible.

11634

CSO: 3442/72

CHISSANO COMMENTS ON OAU MEETING FAILURE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Africa has its external enemies, "but we know that they can only act when someone supports them from inside," said Mozambican Minister of Foreign Affairs Joaquim Chissano yesterday during a press conference granted to the national information media, in reference to the frustrated attempt of holding the 19th summit of the OAU last week.

"We have to pay attention to ourselves," continued Joaquim Chissano. "Some countries allowed themselves to be led without realizing what this represents for themselves."

Joaquim Chissano was analyzing the situation at the OAU last week in the face of the boycott by certain countries which resulted in the cancellation of the 19th summit and which, in turn, resulted in a meeting in Tripoli of 31 heads of state and governments, who represented a contact group, with the objective of making the summit take place.

At the press conference granted to newsmen moments after landing at the Maputo International Airport from Holland, where he went after having been in Tripoli, the head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs made a detailed analysis of the situation which contributed to the cancellation of the OAU summit.

It Is OAU'S Task to Solve the New Problems of the Continent

After outlining the objectives of the OAU when it was created, Joaquim Chissano stressed the need for this continental organization to adapt itself to the new historical situation of the African continent.

"What is most important here is the matter of several qualitative changes that are operating on the continent. This brings about contradictions. Now we have several problems to deal with," said Chissano in pointing out the problems of the continent.

To Isolate South Africa Was the Topic of Discussions in Holland

After leaving the capital of Libya last week, Mozambican Minister of Foreign Affairs Joaquim Chissano took part in a meeting of European parliamentarians in Holland where the question of sanctions against the minority Pretoria regime was debated.

Organized by Dutch parliamentarians, the meeting was attended also by other parliamentarians of Western European countries, as well as representatives of the UN committee against "apartheid," and also by a representation of the anti-"Apartheid" Committee of London.

According to what Chissano revealed to Mozambican newsmen, a 3-day meeting, resulted in the approval of a final declaration and various resolutions concerning the manner in which the European parliamentarians should act within their parties and governments in their fields of competence for the isolation of the "apartheid" regime.

The Mozambican minister, during his stay in Holland, represented our country at an international meeting organized by Dutch Youth and also dominated by the same topic of "apartheid" and the application of sanctions. At this second conference Chissano explained the situation in southern Africa to the participants representing various organizations and parties.

11634

CSO: 3442/72

KOMSOMOL HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT DONATION ARRIVES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Dec 82 p 3

[Excerpts] Hospital equipment to outfit Maternidade do Dondo hospital, built 2 years ago by brigades of the Mozambican Youth Organization and the Leninist Komsomol (USSR), was delivered yesterday to the secretary general of the youth organization of our country by the charge d'affaires of the Soviet Embassy in Maputo.

At a symbolic ceremony which took place at the national headquarters of the OJM [Mozambican Youth Organization], Pavel Chmelkov turned over three 20-ton containers with hospital equipment ranging from modern apparatus to furniture for the maternity hospital.

In an impromptu speech on the occasion of the delivery of the donation, Zacarias Kupela said that relation between Mozambican and Soviet youth have been maintained since the years of national liberation armed struggle of our country and were continued efficiently after independence, which is illustrated by the fact of the construction of the 50-bed Maternidade do Dondo hospital.

He expressed thanks for the gesture of KOMSOMOL solidarity in donating, as well, the material for the hospital which, according to him, shows the concern of that organization in continuing strengthening the existing friendship not only between the two organizations, but between the two peoples.

11634

CSO: 3442/72

MAJORITY OF SALES ONLY IN HARD CURRENCY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Nov 82 p 8

[Article by Pedro Tivane]

[Excerpts] In advertisement No 11-2041 of Saturday, 20 November, the newspaper gave telephone No 26155 for contacting a lady who was selling a refrigerator.

The lady's son put the cards on the table: "Listen, my mother is not home. She went out. But the refrigerator is to be paid in dollars. My mother wants \$400.00...."

I thanked him and hung up. I called another number where a similar refrigerator was advertised for sale. A jovial voice told me that the refrigerator has already been sold.

The person who answered me was not very nice and did not give me time to ask how much or in what currency. The third advertisement about the same type of appliance did not give a telephone number but gave an address. When I arrived there, there was a piece of paper stuck to the door saying: "In hard currency," under the list of articles for sale.

Yesterday another advertisement of a refrigerator for sale gave the telephone No 29252. I called. The telephone operator connected me with a lady. She said that she was the owner of the refrigerator and added:

"The price is \$600.00 for the freezer and \$400.00 for the refrigerator."

I told her that I did not have foreign currency and she told me that she did not accept meticals because she was about to return to her country.

I decided to put an end to the telephone conversation and went to see my colleague in the ad section. I put the question to him and he told me what I had already suspected: the major portion of the advertised objects are sold for hard currency.

11634
CSO: 3442/72

ACTION AGAINST BANDITS

EA021932 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0605 GMT 2 Jan 83

[Text] We are stronger and firmer than the armed gangsters because the people are behind us. That was said by Major (Escova) of the Tete Military Base in an interview with our reporters. Detailing the plans that the armed gangs expected to implement in Tete Province, Major (Escova) told our reporters: We learned that armed gangs had planned to set up their hideouts in Tete Province in order to control movements on the Zambezi River and to carry out acts of sabotage on roads (?from) and to Tete Township.

In reply, and in conjunction with party structures and mass organizations, we immediately mobilized members of the public in connection with the need to increase vigilance so that we could always be informed about the movements of armed gangs and then fight them in order to prevent them setting up their hideouts.

Major (Escova) went on to say that the bandits, bent on setting up their hideouts, gathered at (Mujiku) and (Kudezi) where we destroyed them completely. In the fighting we killed 31, captured 2 alive and recovered many goods taken by force from members of the public. Following these actions, a number of bandits gave themselves up to our forces.

CS0: 3442/90

REPORTED ATTEMPT TO DOWNGRADE CUBAN TRAINING CONTESTED

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 28 Nov 82 pp 10-11

/Editorial by Sol Carvalho: "What I Want To Make of My Life"/

/Excerpts/ Jose is still young, 19 years old, and he lives in hopes of a future in accord with his desires. In a short time he will begin a new stage in his life.

He has always wanted to be a technician in the electrical field because even when he was little he was fascinated by light bulbs.

He still recalls very clearly how his future was outlined for him.

One day they called him and an official, looking at some papers he held in his hand as if to analyze the grades of his prior academic years and his behavior at school, shot the decision at him: "You will be a teacher!"

The problem of the many Joses that we have is not hard to perceive.

As for cadres, there are none. Those that exist are overloaded with innumerable tasks or are poorly prepared to deal with a process in which scientific knowledge is necessary for victory over underdevelopment. If there are no cadres the solution is to distribute well the few who exist; to choose priorities according to national policy, to rationalize human resources....

The contradiction is objective: It is not possible, however much it may cost us personally, to make a country's policy as a trailer of personal desires. However, the coin has another side: It is almost certain that a person who dislikes his profession produces so poorly that frequently we wonder whether it would not be better to get rid of him.

Errors of selection have been committed. However, even if everything ran like a well-oiled machine in the process of selection, the problem would still exist.

That is an attitude. Bureaucratic, without a doubt.

What good does it do afterward to say that the persons are poorly trained?

The other day we reported that a former student in Cuba produced less than any other official in a certain national directorate. It was not that he didn't know how. He simply didn't want to!

Did anyone explain to him the responsibility of his job? No. The example was used to try to show that sending students to Cuba didn't do any good....

It could be asked what was done in the different services that received former students in order to fit them in, in short, to make them feel the responsibility that weighs upon them. It would not be surprising if there were few positive answers.

There is another attitude toward the problem.

It is to face it politically.

It is to attempt to clarify to the persons who will be chosen for the different sectors just what their profession is, what its advantages and difficulties are, to mobilize them with the goal, for example of letting them decide for themselves.

That is an attitude that we see beginning to appear. Very well. Its need was understood when people began to observe that after a 2- or 3-year attempt, a former student chosen to be a teacher would give vent to his feelings: I don't want to!

And when that attitude was expressed by several persons it became necessary to ask questions about what caused it.

That was what made a teacher-training school organize a broad program of mobilization among the current pupils of the ninth grade whose school year is drawing to a close.

They got volunteers. Not as many as they needed. However, they will at least be able to count on a group which has chosen by and for itself a future in agreement with the nation's needs.

12,116

CSO: 3442/67

BRIEFS

TECHNICIANS TRAINED IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA--Twenty-four Mozambicans who have recently returned to the country were trained in Czechoslovakia for the textile industry. These technicians will be assigned to units producing netting, specifically to the Netting Manufacturing Union and to SOMOTEX. In addition to those who have already returned, two more went to Czechoslovakia with them and are still in that country after taking a course in technical training and production. The 24, according to a source in the Council of Textile Studies and Products, have specialized as mechanics for knitting machines, sock-making machines and sewing machines. [Text] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 28 Nov 82 p 2] 12,116

CSO: 3442/67

HOLY WAR OF MUSLIMS

Paris LIBERATION in French 30-31 Oct 82 p 18

[Article by Pierre Haski: "The Holy War of Muslim Integrationists"]

[Text] The disturbances which opposed the Maitatsine faithful to the Maiduguri police have already resulted in more than 300 dead. The forces of law and order were preparing on Friday to make an assault on the rioters' headquarters. Religious disturbances continued on Friday at Maiduguri, a large commercial center of northern Nigeria with 250,000 inhabitants, near the Chadian and Cameroonian border. According to a local radio station, the disturbances have already resulted in more than 300 deaths since Tuesday. The Nigerian police encircled an outlying district of Maiduguri in which the members of the Muslim sect who organized the disturbances had gathered. These disturbances had in fact broken out following the police arrest of 16 preachers belonging to the sect founded by the integrationist leader, Al Hadji Muhammadu Marwa, called "Maitatsine," killed in 1980, during the bloody repression of similar disturbances in Kano, another large city in the north of the country. According to the Nigerian press many of the sect's faithful, imprisoned since 1980, have just been released. The Nigerian government stated that there was no question of bringing in the army against the rioters as was done in 1980. As they did then, the authorities denounced "Maitatsine" as a "heretic" who had declared himself "Mahdi" i.e., "the last prophet" come into the world to bring about the reign of the law of Allah in its original purity. The "holy war" launched by "Maitatsine's" followers nevertheless has its roots in the history of North Nigeria, as our special correspondent who recently visited Kano explained.

The same actions have been repeating themselves for centuries. The old man with well trimmed beard plunges and replunges his cloth in a container several hundred years old, filled with indigo dye. The cloth will soon go

to carefully protect the head of a Toubou or Touareg nomad from sand, leaving only the eyes showing.

The narrow alleys of the old city of Kano, the big capital of Muslim northern Nigeria, swarm with small trades handed down from a great past. Despite minimum upkeep, the old mud brick dwellings, for the most part, keep an appearance of surprising solidity. Often decorated and crowned with projections symbolizing the horns of West Africa's herds, the facades reveal nothing of the interior of these single storied houses, which are a maze of rooms and inner courts. Far from being a museum city, old Kano retains an important role in this regional capital of more than 2 million inhabitants.

In every neighborhood, most often on mats in the street, the Koranic schools are the best symbol of the traditions. With a wooden tablet in hand, the children sit in a semicircle around the "Mallam," the old Muslim teacher, who gives them, as far as most of them are concerned, the only education they will ever get. At 11 or 12 years of age, the boys will begin working, and the girls will be married.

These traditions go back a long way. The city traces its roots back to the 11th century, and some of the surrounding walls, of mud brick but rather poorly preserved, date from this era. Islam, contrary to tenacious legends, was not "imported" by Arab traders but was introduced between the 11th and the 14th centuries from Kanem, a neighboring African kingdom, located on the shores of Lake Chad. Then, in the Middle Ages, actual Islamic missionaries arrived in Kano, coming from Timbuktu, to present day Mali, a major religious center in West Africa. Kano regained in importance, half way between the kingdom of Bornou, which took over from Kanem in the east, and Gao in the west. As witness to the fact, the imposing mosque dating from this period, rising at the entry to the old city, faces the Emir's palace. No unbeliever may enter this mosque which is guarded by white bearded imams.

At the beginning of the 19th century, long before the colonial conquest of the area, a Peul intellectual from Senegal, Shehu Usman Dan Fodio, launched a "jihad" (holy war) in Hausa territory, and captured Kano in 1807. Dan Fodio's "jihad" overwhelmed the traditional northern societies, which were rapidly islamized. Thus the authority of the emirs was established, together with the proliferation of Islamic tribunals, a system of taxation and an administrative apparatus. Such that, when the English conquered Kano nearly a century later, in 1903, they thought it preferable to base themselves on these structures and reinforce them to govern, rather than to replace them with their own.

This eventful history largely explains the present turmoil. Nearly two centuries after Dan Fodio's "jihad," Islam has not become more reasonable in Northern Nigeria. In December 1980, barely accustomed to the ayatollahs of Teheran and the instability of the Gulf, the world discovered African integrationism. Kano was the scene of an outright religious insurrection; the police were overwhelmed and the army was called in. The official count: 4000 dead, and probably more.

Muhammadu Marwa, called "Maitatsine," a Cameroonian emigre, prophet and messiah of his state, succeeded in launching his own "jihad" against the "corrupt" Islam of Nigeria. In a city which grew too quickly, thanks to the oil boom, the shantytown unemployed, leftovers from the growth explosion, constituted an easy prey for a skillful orator. Galvanized, his followers threw themselves, chest forward, against the soldiers' rifles; since the sect's faithful were said to bear a tattoo on the stomach, passersby at road blocks were ordered to undress, and suspects were shot on the spot. A young Nigerian led me through the maze of old Kano's alleys, to the site of Maitatsine's house. To exorcise the demon, his house was razed, and in its place they built . . . a police station impeccably painted in yellow!

The followers of the sect who had not been killed went into hiding. Not in Kano, but in N'djamena (Chad), while with some Jesuit fathers, I met an admirer of Maitatsine by chance. His eyes lit up when he discovered that I had just arrived from Kano. The young Nigerian did not hide his hatred for "those corrupt emirs who know nothing of Islam," and the government that had sent in the army. He was convinced that, contrary to the declarations of the Nigerian authorities, Maitatsine was alive and well.

Today, one has only to visit Bayero university in Kano to find self-professing integrationists. Portraits of Khomeyni flourish. "The integrationists have the upper hand here," a young student explained to me, in the shelter of his room covered with portraits of Marx, Samora Machel and . . . Bob Marley!

Side by side with this struggle against radical Islam, a struggle is going on behind the scenes between the traditional Islamic structures (emirs, mallams, etc) and the governor of the state of Kano with his team of young Marxist leaning technocrats. A brief show of strength last year threw thousands of people leaving the mosque on Friday in an assault against the governor's palace, killing his chief adviser. The governor's team, which is a member of the radical wing of the People's Redemption Party (PRP), the most leftwing of the Nigerian political parties, does not hide its desire for "reform."

In the schools, the law now forbids withdrawing young girls before the completion of their studies so as to marry them to rich Muslims, as used to be the practice--and no doubt continues to be, illegally. The old mystical city, heavy with its centuries of history like all the surrounding area, is caught between the reformationist desires of "young Turks" elected after the return to democracy in 1977, the feudal conservatism of the Muslim institutions established as a result of the "holy war" in the 19th century, and Khomeyni style radical Islam which is being offered to the subproletariat of a city rotten with petro-"nairas" (currency of Nigeria). An explosive combination, which exploded this week in Maiduguri.

9824

CSO: 3419/230

MULTINATIONALS UNDER STUDY FOR LINKS WITH S.A.

AB231155 Lagos NAN in English 1142 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Lagos, Dec 23 (NAN)--The Ministry of External Affairs is to study reports that three multinational companies with subsidiaries in Nigeria--Siemens, Hoechst, and Union Carbide--were collaborating with apartheid South Africa, Minister of State for External Affairs Chief Patrick Bolokor said in Lagos yesterday.

According to reports, the three companies own manufacturing plants in South Africa. Siemens also sells telecommunications, rail signal and rocket guidance equipment to the racists, while two-thirds of black workers employed by Hoechst and most of the black workers employed by Union Carbide earned wages below subsistence level, the reports said.

Chief Bolokor told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that whatever action Nigeria might take against the companies would be after the economic and political implications of such actions would have been studied. He said that any action taken would be a policy decision by the president.

A NAN correspondent who visited the branch offices of the three companies in Lagos was told that their directors were on leave. However, a source close to Siemens confirmed that the company had huge investments in South Africa.

Meanwhile, the Nigerian Labor Congress has condemned the activities of the three companies. In a telephone interview with NAN, the secretary general of the congress, Dr Lasisi Osunde, called on the federal government to blacklist the companies and send them out of the country. "We will be aiding apartheid if we do not take such an action," he said.

The NIGERIAN HERALD newspaper of December 22, in its editorial column, said, "Siemens, Hoechst and Union Carbide can no longer operate in Nigeria and should be shown the way out of the country to serve as a deterrent to others."

CSO: 3400/492

BRIEFS

TIES WITH POLAND URGED--Lagos, Dec 24 (NAN)--President Shehu Shagari today in Lagos called for increased economic relations between Nigeria and Poland. President Shagari made the call at the State House when he received in audience the Polish ambassador to Nigeria, Dr Withold Jurasz. The president said that the two countries must find solutions to the problems being encountered at the coal mines in Enugu where Polish technical involvement in mining operations is considerable. President Shagari said that Nigeria had watched with keen interest and sympathy recent events in Poland, adding that he was happy that there was now a movement towards national reconciliation. Earlier, the ambassador, who delivered a special message from the Polish prime minister, said that his country was willing to contribute towards solving the problems at the coal mines. [Text] [AB241618 Lagos NAN in English 1535 GMT 24 Dec 82]

PAKISTANI AID TO NIGER STATE--Minna, Dec. 26 (NAN)--The Pakistani ambassador to Nigeria, Mr A. Akran, said in Minna on Friday that his country would co-operate with the Niger Government in the areas of water engineering, water resources, engineering construction and medical science. Mr. Akran said this when he paid a courtesy call on Governor Awwal Ibrahim at Government House. He expressed satisfaction with the relations existing between Nigeria and Pakistan. Replying, Governor Ibrahim said that Pakistan had shown a great interest in the development of the state in particular, and of Nigeria in general. [Text] [AB261211 Lagos NAN in English 1200 GMT 26 Dec 82]

MUSLIMS CONDEMN RELIGIOUS VIOLENCE--The Ahmadiyya Muslim Mission in Nigeria has condemned the recent religious disturbances by some Muslim fanatics in part of the country. In one of the resolutions adopted at its 33d annual conference in Lagos, the mission said the incident has depicted Islam as a religion which encourages settling religious differences by violence. It expressed appreciation at the steps already taken by the federal and state governments to ensure that such incidents were effectively curbed and freedom of religion enshrined in the constitution was maintained. The mission said in the light of the declared secular policy of the federal government, the national and state assemblies should not allow themselves to be pressurized into creating ministries of religious affairs. It argued that such a step will give room to the suppression of one religious group by another which in turn might encourage violence. According to the mission,

the real solution to the problems in the country lies in religious tolerance against divergent religious views held by the authorities. The conference further welcomed the ethical revolution launched by the federal government and recommended that the importation of [as heard] local production of films as well as materials depicting violence should be banned forthwith. [Text] [AB271811 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 27 Dec 82]

MINISTER AGAINST MORE STATES--Yola, Dec 28 (NAN)--The minister of internal affairs, Alhaji Ali Baba, said in Yola yesterday that "too many states would give rise to stagnation." He told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that the cost of running the present 19 states was a contributory factor to the present economic recession in the country. He said that to have 21 additional states created in the country would be suicidal "economically, politically and socially." He said that any money provided for the newly created states would only be spent in paying staff salaries and there would be no meaningful development. He however said that a few states could be created where there was genuine need. On boundary disputes the minister suggested that any people involved should strive to resolve them amicably and refrain from taking the laws into their hands. [Text] [AB281311 Lagos NAN in English 1240 GMT 28 Dec 82]

MINISTER ON IRON, TIN--Bauchi, Dec 29 (NAN)--The minister of mines and power, Alhaji Mohammed Hassan, has said that about 300 million tonnes of iron ore deposits have been discovered near Okene in Kwara State. He told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) in Bauchi yesterday that plans have reached an advanced stage to award a contract for the exploration of the iron ore. He said that the iron ore would be used in Aladja and Ajaokuta for steel production. The minister also said that about 5 million naira had been voted to reopen the Ririwai old tin mine in Kano State. Alhaji Mohammed said that the Jakin Rafin old mine in Bauchi State had been reopened and plans were underway to reopen the Ningi old tin mine, also in Bauchi State. He lamented the meager revenue being generated by tin and attributed this to the fact that the prices of tin were not fixed by the producers. He said that tin producing countries were now trying to form an international association so as to determine the prices themselves. [Text] [AB291148 Lagos NAN in English 1139 GMT 29 Dec 82]

OJUKWU ON IBOS' ROLE--Nkwerre, Imo State, Dec 29 (NAN)--Chief Emeka Odumegwu Ojukwu said in Nkwerre, Imo, yesterday that since the Ibos had now established their identity, they should "play a vanguard role in the country just as they did during the independence struggle." Speaking at a reception organized in his honor by the people of Nkwerre, Chief Ojukwu said that the Ibos should be more involved in national affairs. "We should take our rightful share and give our sterling service which would be a pride to the entire nation," he said. [Text] [AB291058 Lagos NAN in English 1025 GMT 29 Dec 82]

CSO: 3400/492

ACTIONS OF KHOMEYNI AGENTS IN NATION DENOUNCED

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French No 82 Nov 82 p 4

[Article by Less Coura]

[Text] On 26 October last, the government daily, announced, without comment, the flight of the Iranian charge d'affaires in Dakar and his taking up the status of political refugee in Sweden.

This person stated that his safety was threatened in Dakar, which seemed a bit strange to us because we did not know that any Khomeyni terrorist organization capable of threatening the safety of a diplomat existed in Senegal. But since the arrival in our country of the brother of the right arm of the patriarch of Qom, Morteza Mourtada, we have begun to ask ourselves questions.

This fundamentalist propagandist, who disembarked in Senegal on the eve of the Achoura (a Muslim religious festival) was invited by the Lebanese-Syrian community's Islamic and Social Institute, led by Abd al-Munaym al-Zayn, that other Khomeyni agent who is in and out of our country where the government has obligingly offered him honorary Senegalese citizenship.

On 27 October then, a day after the official announcement of the flight of the Iranian charge d'affaires, Mourtada, with the active help of al-Zayn, organized a meeting in Dakar during which he specifically exhorted the Senegalese Muslims to make an Islamic revolution.

In particular, he stated before an association composed essentially of Lebanese-Syrians: "Khomeyni is the leader of the Islamic revolution, who will reunite the Muslims and will unify their word wherever they may be. He will bring about the unity of Islam and of its power. He will have no competitor, for God has sent him to Islam after the division of the Muslims."

What nerve!

To come to Senegal, where we have eminent saints like Sheik Ahmadou Bamba, El Hadj Malick Sy or Omar Foutiyou, to make such a contemptuous speech, is certainly the product of an indescribable insolence.

This is the place to ask whether the Islamic and Social Institute has in its objectives and prerogatives the right to organize such political rallies under the cover of religion.

Without mentioning the collection aimed at financing the terrorist organization Amal (the latter took in more than 30 million francs CFA last 27 October), this institute appears to us today to be the center of Khomeyni propaganda where strategies for destabilizing our lay regime are worked out with a view toward exporting the Islamic "Revolution" to Senegal.

The government of our country, faithful to its closed-eyes policy, is not even worried about the activities of Abd al-Munaym al-Zayn who, accompanied by a Lebanese businessman named Hawili, based in Dakar, recently went to Tehran for instructions.

According to reliable sources, this local, almost clandestine, Khomeyni representative is likewise a confirmed specialist in currency trafficking.

A number of Lebanese who want to organize flights of capital would go through him for the success of the operation. An honorary citizen of Senegal, the Shiite leader is never searched by customs when leaving the airport; moreover, customs agents would have had trouble catching him for, according to Radio Ndiongolor, he hides the dough for export in his turban. And no customs agent has the courage to undo the turban of an envoy of God. That would be sacrilege.

9895

CS0: 3419/246

LD-MPT SECRETARY GIVES SECOND PRESS CONFERENCE

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 9 Nov 82 p 5

[Article by Momar Seyni Ndiaye: "LD-MPT Favors an Opposition Election Platform"]

[Excerpts] Babacar Sane, national first secretary of the Democratic League-Movement for the Labor Party (LD-MPT) gave a press conference at the radio station on Saturday, the second during the party's legal existence. This meeting with the national and international press coincided with three events: the upcoming disarmament week, the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution, and the special congress last 31 October.

These three topics drew attention during the discussion, but electoral issues were no doubt most prominent.

Discussing the national situation, the LD-MPT first secretary said: "No one any longer denies that there is a profound and lasting crisis affecting our country with unfortunate consequences on the living and working conditions of our masses."

He asked: "How can we escape from this situation. To us, the choice is clear: To unite and struggle to ensure the victory of a democratic and national alternative, which is alone capable of opening up the road to an independent society that will be master of itself and its resources, oriented toward prosperity and the flourishing of all and each."

Sane affirmed that in order to achieve this objective, "the LD-MPT has set up its own rational operating structures," at the same time effectively carrying out propaganda and consciousness activities at factory gates to better inform and increase the awareness of people regarding "price increases, unemployment, and deterioration in education and health, in summary, about neocolonialism and the effects of its crisis."

On the subject of the elections of 1983, Sane recalled that the congress "had given a mandate to the party leadership to take (or respond to) all unifying initiatives that could lead to the establishment of a joint election platform with the other parties of the patriotic opposition." He added: That is why "the party's decision to enter a labor list for the legislative elections

leaves the door open to forms of alliance that, while conforming to the electoral code, would meet the need for unity of electoral action with the other parties."

On the subject of the presidential election, Sane reminded that a single candidate for the opposition will have to be "a determined anti-imperialist and anticolonialist, capable of uniting if not all, at least the majority, of the patriotic forces." He added that only one candidate who has a "record of patriotic conduct" was likely to receive his movement's support.

The LD-MPT first secretary said he believed that personnel attributes are not taken into account in this evaluation, but rather the program platform. Thus, those candidates whose organizations are for maintaining "free competition, colonialism and imperialism on our soil" are excluded from any political or electoral support.

What would be the attitude of the LD-MPT if no candidate met the criteria? Sane said: "Certainly, such a candidate exists. He has to. And if he was only supported by two organizations, we would be one of them."

After again condemning the "antidemocratic nature of the electoral code," the Democratic League leader expressed his opinion that "the deposit is a major obstacle to conducting free elections." He also noted that no provision in the electoral code prohibits a party from appealing to its members to vote for another party. "All combinations are therefore possible." On this specific point, he revealed that "mutually agreed withdrawals would be possible through negotiation and discussion within the patriotic group."

The LD-MPT central committee first secretary clearly implied that his party rejects any form of election boycott, and that he "has never been concerned about elections problems to the extent of forgetting the reasons for their existence."

He discussed at length the Coordination of the United Senegalese Opposition (COSU), "that disputatious body," which he however regards as the basis for unity of a prevailing "patriotic" opposition.

9920

CSO: 3419/218

LAW ON ILLEGAL ENRICHMENT 'IMMENSE SERVICE TO NATION'

Dakar AFRIQUE MUSULMANE in French No 9 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Mansour P. Diouf]

[Text] In its time the announcement of measures directed at some hard-to-justify spectacular fortunes aroused definitely favorable but somewhat skeptical reactions. This is because it was not anything new. Struck by the lifestyle of some officials and the display of their rather too ostentatious wealth, on several occasions the administration made periodic threats to take severe action. The public noted this with satisfaction and then, seeing nothing happen, returned to the routine of everyday life and the aforementioned measures were postponed indefinitely.

Then came President Abdou Diouf who, one recalls, as prime minister several years earlier had given a resounding speech on "professional conscience and the misappropriation of public funds." At the time only a handful of us journalists lent him a hand by devoting a series of commentaries and editorials to supporting the initiative of the prime minister who, unfortunately, was talking to a brick wall. Then there was the change of regime with the same Abdou Diouf, who did not fail to follow up his ideas, at its head.

Chinese Puzzle for Officials

Indeed, upon his arrival the new head of state declared his intentions: dishonest officials were to be punished. It goes without saying that people were not convinced for all that. But, then a court to eliminate illegal enrichment was established independently of new measures on misappropriation of public funds; however, the public, who had seen other measures, was waiting for action.

Meanwhile, the most outlandish and spiciest rumors were circulating wildly. Will he dare or not? Was this just smoke with no fire or a slightly more serious threat than the others?

This is where we were when disturbing rumors began to circulate. And then one day, what a blast--the bomb exploded on the front page of the national daily paper, confirming Radio Cancan's gossip with rich detail. More than 20 officials and public personalities had been apprehended in the capital and various regions of the country. Once the astonishment faded, the man in the street understood that "çaaxaan faaxee."

The Anticipated Psychological Shock Was Moreorless Achieved

The honest taxpayers applauded, the opposition parties marked the occasion and the local press was unusually zealous. As for the large family of the administration, it reacted differently. Those who were beyond reproach demonstrated legitimate satisfaction; on the other hand, those at whom the measures were aimed were brought up short and lost sleep over it. All the more so, it seems, since interventions and pressure of any kind proved to be futile. Then, a contagious atmosphere of fear and apprehension which settled into homes and offices established itself. All of a sudden, everyone became aware of the danger which threatened a good number of respectable citizens. The first result of this psychological shock is that the Senegalese are afraid and the fear is sparing practically no one since those who have done nothing wrong fear for a parent, friend or neighbor who is apparently under scrutiny by the judges and investigators. Even if only for this reason, the law on illegal enrichment constitutes an extremely beneficial act and an immense service to the nation.

9693

CSO: 3419/306

SIGNIFICANCE OF PDS SECRETARY'S PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY

Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Nov 82 p 4

[Article by Pierre Biarnes: "Maitre Wade Will Be a Candidate for the February 1983 Presidential Elections"]

[Text] Maitre Abdoulayd Wade, secretary general of the Senegalese Democratic Party, the only opposition group to be currently represented in the National Assembly, where it numbers nine deputies out of 100, will be President Diouf's main rival in the February 1983 elections, after having been Senghor's chief rival 5 years ago. The announcement of Maitre Wade's candidacy on Thursday 25 November at the conclusion of his party's first day of conference, signals the commencement of a presidential campaign which promises to be a lively one, even if the reelection of the present president as head of state is beyond doubt.

After almost 2 years in the presidency, Abdouf Diouf has remained faithful to the course of his predecessor whose mandate he is fulfilling, and has retained the same governing body, with a few rare exceptions, yet has managed to convince his fellow countrymen that when the time comes, he is the man for change. Maitre Wade's candidacy constitutes a challenge on this point.

By announcing his candidacy first, the PDS leader stands a good chance of inducing other opposition leaders to support him (besides the socialist and the government party, there are currently 13 parties in Senegal).

It is highly unlikely, however, that the other major opposition party, Professor Cheikh Anta Diop's National Democratic Assembly (RND), said to be far more tempted by eventual membership in the government after the elections, would agree to back Maitre Wade.

Moreover, the still possible candidacy of Mamadou Dia, former unsuccessful rival of President Senghor in the early sixties, could only be "for the record." In fact, Dia appears chiefly anxious to explain himself for the umpteenth time regarding his behavior 20 years ago when, as council president and "number 2" in the regime, he let himself be drawn into an attempted coup d'etat which cost him 12 years in prison.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DEFICIT TO BE LESS IN 1983

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 6-7 Nov 82 p 2

[Excerpts] (APS) Idrissa Thiam, director of estimates and economic status of the Ministry of Economy and Finance, said yesterday that another deficit in the trade balance is predicted for 1983.

M Thiam, who represented Minister Ousmane Seck at the second series of Senegalese Trade Days now being held at the Novotel, hastened to add that the deficit will be smaller than in 1981-1982 in view of the better rainfall, on the one hand, and of the implementation of the plan for short and long term economic and financial recovery on the other.

Reviewing the rationale of this government policy, Idrissa Thiam said that the recovery plan's objectives were, first, to improve the state's finances, insure that these are in harmony with the economic and social development plans, direct the resources to the priority areas, and, finally, get a revival of investment underway.

He continued: "That is why our actions are governed by three main directives: management of the recovery, organization of the economy, and revival of investment, along with the management responsible for preparing the development programs."

Discussing the improvement of finances, Idrissa Thiam cited the adjustment of prices and wages in 1981, noting that agricultural prices had been increased by 40 percent. He added: "With respect to the state's operation, it was a matter of cutting its expenditures, both for personnel and supplies, improving the balance by good allocation of imports, and collection of debts."

The representative of the Ministry of Economy and Finance said in respect to money and credit that in 1978-1979 the rate of increase in credit was 50 percent, which produced a significant increase in liquidity.

Also, bankers were asked to provide financing only for the industrial, crafts, and fishing sectors.

Idrissa Thiam said these measures made it possible to stabilize foreign assets and to impose management procedures in order to avoid what he called the "apocalypse scenario."

In conclusion, Idrissa Thiam recalled the duties assigned to the Ministry of Economy and Finance, which can be summed up in two phrases: Evaluate the government's policies, and oversee the implementation of the economic and social policy defined by the governing bodies.

Reviewing the results of activities under the plan for short and medium term economic recovery, the director of estimates and economic status admitted the decline in production, though affirmed that it will increase by 23 percent in 1983, and that the balance of payments situation will improve even further.

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CSO: 3419/218

CCCE CREDIT TO SOFISEDIT

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 24 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Pierre Biarnes: "Sixty million from the French Treasury"]

[Text] The general manager of the Central Treasury for Economic Cooperation has decided to grant a loan for Fr 1.2 million i.e., Fr CFA 60 million to SOFISEDIT [Senegalese Financial Company for the Development of Industry and Tourism] to enable it to make a loan for the same amount to the Dakar Railroad Workshops Company, as partial financing for its planned freight car maintenance and construction factory.

The Promotion and Participation in Cooperation Company (PROPARCO), a subsidiary of the Central Treasury, whose task is to foster small and medium enterprise, decided for their part to provide some of AFD's [Dakar Railroad Workshops] capital, up to FR CFA 18.5 million, representing 20.55 percent of the company's capital.

The Dakar Railroad Workshops Company was established to take care of the maintenance of freight cars built for transporting the sulphur and phosphoric acid of the Chemical Industries of Senegal (ICS) as well as of the freight cars of the Taiba Senegalese Phosphate Company (CSPT). The company will take over the present plant of the African Transport Company (CAT) and will develop it with a view to ensuring not only the maintenance of the cars but their assembly also and, eventually, their construction.

The Central Treasury loan was made to SOFISEDIT for a period of 10 years with a 4 year amortization deferral. The rate of interest is 4 percent per year.

9824

CSO: 3419/278

JOINT IVORIAN-SENEGALESE MEETING

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 23 Nov 82 p 3

[Article: "Industrial and Commercial Exchanges Examined"]

[Excerpt] The joint Ivorian-Senegalese commission which met yesterday morning at the Ministry of External Affairs will spend 2 days evaluating industrial cooperation and commercial exchanges between Dakar and Abidjan. The participants include the Ivorian minister of planning and industry, Maurice Seri Gnoleba, and the minister of commerce, Amoakon Thiemele. The Senegalese delegation is led by Cheikh Hamidou Kane, minister of industrial development, and Falilou Kane, minister of commerce.

Speaking for the Senegalese party, Cheikh Hamidou Kane commended the efforts made by the two countries for exemplary cooperation both bilaterally and within the framework of WASC and ECOWAS. He also expressed satisfaction that this cooperation extends to all areas. According to Kane, this constitutes the realization of the instructions given by Presidents Houphouet Boigny and Abdou Diouf. The meeting accords with the recommendations of the sixth session of the great Ivorian-Senegalese joint commission. He remarked, furthermore, that the significant participation of the Ivory Coast in the Chemical Industries of Senegal (ICS) was "a red letter day in cooperation between the two countries."

His Ivorian counterpart, Maurice Seri Ngoleba [sic], affirmed that, beyond their mutual cooperation, it was the duty of Senegal and the Ivory Coast to promote development in West Africa.

9824

CSO: 3419/278

KAHONE ELECTRIC POWER STATION TO BE OPENED IN EARLY 1983

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 5 Nov 82 p 14

[Excerpt] (APS) The chairman-general manager of the National Corporation for Energy Exploitation (SENELEC) was in Kaolack Thursday where he visited the worksites for electrification of seven additional districts of the town and the Kaphone electric power plant, of which the cornerstone was laid, it is recalled, by the head of state in 1981. Louis Alexandrenne said: "This visit enabled me to judge the extent of the energy problems in the area in order to find solutions to them within the framework of the investment program. The tremendous growth in energy needs in the area is related to the development of the various socio-economic sectors." M Alexandrenne was speaking to the press at the end of his visit, during which he held a working session with his colleagues and partners. He indicated that the energy production facilities of the secondary centers will also be improved by extension of their networks in expectation of supply along various axes from the plant now being completed. This will enable the adding of 5,000 new consumers in Kaolack.

He said that the increased demand for energy in Sine-Salloum will be finally solved with the opening in January or February 1982 of the first stage of the power plant, now almost completed and whose power will be increased over the short term.

He noted that, as part of the policy of regional integration, it is planned to connect the network to those of neighboring countries, specifically Gambia's. This would be done with the planned 30 kw line from Fatick to provide regular supply to Foundiougne community. He promised that work will start at the beginning of 1983.

Similarly, the 7 megawatt diesel-fueled power station (Kaolack town uses 2 mw), of which 2,856 billion of the cost was financed by the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation and a loan agent of the ALSTOM corporation [expansion unknown], will be a source of power for Cape Verde, which will distribute the electricity itself. Louis Alexandrenne had first paid a courtesy visit to the governor, with whom he discussed energy problems in the area. He said he was very encouraged by his visit.

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CSO: 3419/218

DROP IN BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DEFICIT REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 29 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE balance of payments deficit dropped in the third quarter and the capital account improved despite continued economic depression, the Seychelles Monetary Authority (SMA) has reported in its regular Quarterly Review of the economy this month.

Looking at the country's economic performance from July to September this year, the SMA reports that the continued economic depression was due to the persistent low tourism income and unabated flow of imports.

There was an overall balance of payments deficit of R13 million during the quarter being reviewed — a substantial fall from the R20 million deficit of the first quarter and the even higher R24 million deficit of the second quarter.

Foreign exchange receipts of R108 million in the third quarter showed a drop of 14 per cent from the same quarter in 1981. Tourism receipts were only R48 million compared to R50 million in the second quarter and much less than the R70 mil-

lion in the third quarter of last year.

This decline reflects the continued drop in the number of tourists visiting Seychelles by 21 per cent on the third quarter of last year, coupled with a drop in the average expenditure per visitor night.

Export proceeds channelled through the banking system totalled R7.2 million in the third quarter as against R5.6 million from April to June this year and R11 million from July to September last year.

At R16 million, export receipts up to September this year were nearly 40 per cent less than in the same period in 1981.

The SMA quotes the retail price index at showing a 0.8 per cent rise in prices in the third quarter, the same as the previous quarter. In the third quarter of 1981, prices had fallen by 0.3 per cent.

While the prices of imported goods remained at the same level as that reached by the end of June the prices of local goods and services rose by 1.5 per cent, with an increase of more than 13 per

'YEAR OF POLITICAL CHANGE' NOTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Dec 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

IT'S been the Year of Political Change.

The year when the National Party finally split.

The year when reform ceased to be an ideal and the start of the process of change began.

The year of PW Botha.

He may not be the most popular of Prime Ministers, but he has acted with the skill of an astute and highly experienced politician.

Ridding the party of its conservative stone-wallers, Dr Treurnicht and his breakaway group of Nationalists.

Cornering the Official Opposition, the PFP, so that it does not know how to get out of the trap in which it finds itself.

Making the New Republic Party virtually his ally.

And changing, irreversibly, the face of the country's politics.

In retrospect, one can see that his opponents in the party and his critics outside it badly under-estimated his political clout and determination.

The Treurnicht-group had been blocking his efforts to bring about change.

There had been Craven Week and other rows.

It looked as if Mr Botha was unable to handle his party opponents except at the risk of a split that would be disastrous for the party and for Afrikanerdom generally.

But Mr Botha, with his huge majority in Parliament, judged he could afford a split if he could keep it from becoming too large.

He drove Dr Treurnicht and Co out of the party by the simple expedient of talking about "healthy power sharing."

"Power sharing" was a Progressive Federal Party slogan.

That a Nationalist Prime Minister used the phrase, even in a "healthy" context, was a red

rag to the conservative bull.

Only 16 walked out initially, among them two Ministers, Dr Treurnicht and Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg.

For some time, it looked as if quite a few more Nationalist MPs might cross the floor to the newly-formed Conservative Party, but only two more did so.

Mr Botha had stemmed the defections.

He consolidated his party behind him.

He went boldly to a federal congress, followed by provincial party congresses, to put his plan for reform to the Nationalists.

Only a handful expressed their opposition.

It was a triumph for Mr Botha.

But there were moments when the party must have wondered about its future.

At Germiston District, the NP was outvoted by the Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party combined.

Stellenbosch was a great, and expected, success for the NP in an intellectual stronghold of Afrikanerdom. In Parys, however, the NP narrowly exceeded the combined Right-wing total; in Bothaville the combined Right-wing outvoted the NP substantially.

The NP, however, won the mini-election, and though the fires of Right-wing revolt had not been extinguished, the Prime Minister could be satisfied with the outcome.

And as the year closed, it became clear that the NP was recovering from the split and had regained its confidence.

Nevertheless, thinking Nationalists do not under-estimate the challenge from the Right. It is there that the heart of traditional Afrikanerdom beats. It is there that White sovereignty, separate development, apartheid and Wit baasskap, call it what you will, have be-

come sacred doctrines, not to be tampered with or amended in any way.

The Prime Minister has accepted the challenge, has made it clear that reform is going to be carried through, has succeeded, by force of his personality, in getting his party to go along with him.

The support he loses from Afrikaners will be more than made up by the English-speaking support he acquires, for any kind of reform is sufficient for English-speakers who hanker for a change from the sterile racial policies of the past.

Nineteen-eighty-three will be the year of PW Botha as well, because he is going to push through Parliament his reform plan, whatever his Right-wing opponents or Opposition critics (and there still are some) say.

It is not, from the nature of the man, going to be an easy ride for anyone, but he is a committed reformist now, and he is going to place the country firmly on the new constitutional road he has chosen for it.

And South Africa will not be the same again.

CSO: 3400/461

AWB SETS UP RELIEF FUND FOR ITS DETAINED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Dec 82 p 2

[Article by Dan Marais]

[Text]

THE acting leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, Mr Bernie Basson, said in Pretoria yesterday: "We will press on regardless."

Mr Basson was elected acting leader of the AWB at a special session of the general council on Monday evening after the detention of the leader, Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche at his Ventersdorp farm last week.

He said the meeting had been held in secret and he was not prepared to divulge the venue.

Mr Basson also said the general secretary of the AWB, Mr Jan Groenewald, had been detained by members of the Security Branch at the AWB offices in Church Street on Monday at about 7 pm, sometime before the meeting was due to start.

Speaking of the arrest of Mr Terre'Blanche and nine members of the AWB, Mr Basson said he was shocked. It was completely out of character for Mr Terre'Blanche or any other member of the AWB, to advocate armed resistance against the established order.

At all his public lectures, Mr Terre'Blanche had always pleaded for reforms along constitutional lines, Mr Basson said.

In a Press statement released earlier, Mr Basson reiterated that the AWB rejected any form of mixed government but would never tolerate armed resistance against any government.

Mr Basson deplored the actions of one, or more, supporters of the AWB who could have brought the whole organisation in disrepute through their alleged irresponsible behaviour.

He said the AWB lived from day-to-day as it did not know what the future had in store for it.

Meanwhile the organisation had sought legal advice in an effort to contact members still in custody.

A relief fund had also been set up to help members of detainees' families who might be without breadwinners for an indefinite period.

Mr Basson said the legal defence of the detainees could be extremely expensive.

ASSACOM SPELLS OUT 'RIGHTS' FOR NEW SA ORDER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Dec 82 p 11

[Text]

THE ASSOCIATION of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa, believing that political stability and economic progress are interdependent, has put forward 22 pages of comment and submissions on the President's Council's proposals for constitutional reform.

Assocom's views have been submitted to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the Vice-State President, Mr Alwyn Schlabusch, the chairman of the President's Council, and the Minister of Constitutional development, Mr Chris Heunis.

They range from the role of the Executive President, functioning of the legislative assemblies, regional government structure, local government systems and basic rights and citizenship.

Basics

Assocom welcomes the process of constitutional reform but emphasises that "there must be a continuing process of change to an improving democracy."

Assocom says that "whatever final form of constitution is adopted, certain basic personal rights relating to freedom of economic performance

were essential:

- The right to own property both movable and immovable.
- The right to contract freely with any person, without reference to race, colour and creed.
- The right to reside, or conduct a business, or engage in employment at any place subject only to the reasonable requirements of public health, safety or amenity.
- The right to organise, or belong to, voluntary organisations such as recognised unions, federations, associations or other groups which further the legitimate economic interests of members.
- The right to reasonable political expression in relation to matters affecting the individual's broad interests.

Citizenship

Assocom's submissions include "provision should be made for some form of common citizenship, for all persons in southern Africa who could, in any new dispensation, have been eligible for such rights within the original border as at Union in 1910, perhaps on a confederal basis."

It endorses the President's Council's urging of the Government that it

should make a statement of intent with regard to further constitutional development of Blacks.

The association says "it is absolutely essential this country retains, and be seen to support, a system incorporating a free and strongly independent judiciary."

On education, Assocom strongly recommends that "the constitutional enactments should also refer to a commitment by Government to grant citizens equal access to education and to the support of educational institutions at all levels."

The proposal that the President hold office for a seven-year term "appears to be too lengthy . . . a five-year term is more appropriate."

Assocom says that "looking to the extensive powers of the Executive President, much will depend on the independence of action allowed to ministers to ensure democratic government."

Assocom suggests that the President's Council "should be given the role of a review body to provide a check on the powers of the legislature."

On the functioning of the White, Indian and Coloured legislative assemblies, Assocom says it can be foreseen that the legislative process will become more protracted than at present and "necessary, or even essential, legislation could be held up indefinitely."

CSO: 3400/461

CP CHALLENGED OVER AWB

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Dec 82 p 1

[Article by Keith Abendroth and Sapa.]

[Text]

THE Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Plet du Plenis, called on the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht yesterday to make clear where the party stood in relation to the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging.

Extensive efforts to reach Dr Treurnicht failed and no formal statement was forthcoming from the CP headquarters in Pretoria.

At the same time the leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Mr Jaap Marais, said he had made it clear as far back as 1972 that his party would not permit dual membership with the AWB.

Dr Connie Mulder, one-time "crown prince" of National Party politics and now an executive member of the CP, said there were no links between the CP and the AWB.

Nine members of the AWB, including the leader, Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche were detained under security legislation, last week.

The arrests of the AWB men came, significantly, only days before this year's Day of the Vow public holiday — an occasion used highly successfully last year by Mr Terre'Blanche and AWB members to sweep up pro-Afrikaans and anti-Black feelings.

Meanwhile, a liaison officer at the Police Directorate in Pretoria, Warrant Officer Dick Roos, said yesterday that Mr Terre'Blanche had never been a bodyguard of the ex-Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster, writes Louise Botha.

"It was previously denied that Mr Terre'Blanche was a bodyguard of Mr Vorster. We can confirm again, after his arrest last week, that he was not a bodyguard," W/O Roos told The Citizen.

In Pretoria The Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging said it could not be held responsible for the "unauthorised and illegal" actions of individual members of the organisation.

Mr Groenewald said,

however, that the detention of the AWB members did not conform to Mr Terre'Blanche's "declared standpoints in regard to violent action."

"The AWB must, therefore, accept that the detention of Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche is unjust," he added.

"At no stage were discussions conducted or orders given that could have given Rise to (the) alleged offences."

"In the light of the last meeting of the AWB's main board (hoofraad) on Friday, November 5, 1982, during which Mr Terre'Blanche clearly spoke out against any form of violence, the AWB wishes to emphasise that his motives and actions as chief leader of the organisation are not and cannot by any means come under suspicion," the statement said.

Mr Groenewald added that the AWB still endeavoured to promote its objectives along constitutional lines within the present set-up.

TRANSPORTATION TIES TO NEIGHBORS DESCRIBED

Pretoria ISSUP STRATEGIC REVIEW in English No 82 pp 2-10

[Article by Dr. J. G. H. Loubser, General Manager, South African Transport Services: "Transport Cooperation in Southern Africa"]

[Text]

1. Introduction

Over the centuries African has been called many things--a continent of contrasts, the dark continent or the sleeping giant. It has also been said that there is "always something new coming from Africa". In this latter half of the twentieth century, Africa is supposed to have awakened. What is true of Africa can be applied equally to Southern Africa, defined as that area south of the equator.

Africa's troubles are often blamed on the colonial era when the bulk of the continent was controlled by nations in Europe. Colonial policy was, understandably, to exploit those natural resources available and required by the colonial power for the benefit of the mother country. The only worthwhile activities that were encouraged were those of mining and agriculture in order to make available raw materials for export to feed the factories at home.

To achieve this, an adequate transport infrastructure had to be provided. In the almost complete absence of navigable rivers and passable roads, railways, the cheapest way to move large volumes of bulky, low-class commodities over long distances, was the only alternative. Thus it was the steel wheel upon steel rail that was destined to open up the interior of this vast continent.

2. South Africa's Transport Links with Its Neighbours

The ambition of Cecil John Rhodes of establishing a rail link from the Cape to Cairo gave rise to the common standard railway gauge of 1 065 mm throughout the estimated 39 100 km of the African continent's rail networks: the only exception being some 5 900 km of metre gauge track of the East African Railways in Kenya.

Because of this common gauge, especially in the countries south of the equator, railway rolling stock is not physically limited by international boundaries or confined to any particular country. It may be described as being completely interchangeable.

At any given moment rolling stock of neighbouring countries can be found on each other's systems, carrying commercial traffic from the one to the other — a significant indication of the trade relations existing between the states of Southern Africa.

In fact, the S.A. Transport Services and the railway administrations of adjoining countries whose rail networks are linked with S.A. Transport Services' lines, are partners to longstanding business agreements. These, in addition to regulating and facilitating the flow of traffic and interchange of rolling stock, also provide for common accounting procedures and clearance of credits and debits, repair and maintenance of equipment and hire charges thereon, and all other related matters.

There is also continuing and open consultation on these matters, as well as on matters not covered by the agreements, not only with the administrations concerned but also with those further removed but with whom there is a mutual flow of rail traffic.

The figures in the accompanying table illustrate the extent of rail commerce which flowed between South Africa and its northern and eastern neighbours during the past two years.

Tonnage Goods Traffic

	1979/80	1980/81
Botswana; Zimbabwe; Zambia; Zaire		
Northbound	1 529 791 t	2 866 452 t
Southbound	2 654 063 t	2 472 982 t
Mozambique and Swaziland		
Eastbound	2 932 533 t	2 581 792 t
Westbound	1 267 435 t	1 518 469 t

The transport relationship and the co-operation that exists between the South African Transport Services and other countries is little known outside transport circles on the sub-continent as this article goes on to illustrate.

2.1. Botswana

At present the railway line passing through Botswana is still owned and operated by the National Railways of Zimbabwe. The flow of traffic into and out of Botswana is, therefore, covered by the business agreement in existence between the South African Transport Services and the National Railway of Zimbabwe.

The Botswana Government, has, however, been carrying out a feasibility study with the object of taking over the line and its operation. Botswana citizens have already been trained in Malawi as locomotive drivers, and these men are receiving further in service training from the National Railways of Zimbabwe.

The Botswana Government has recently hired six diesel electric locomotives from the S.A. Transport Services to cope with the rail traffic in that country. Numerous meetings and discussions with the S.A. Transport Services have taken place on the railway problems of Southern Africa.

South African Airways and Air Botswana operate several scheduled

flights a week, mostly with Hawker Siddeley aircraft, serving Gaborone and Selebi-Pikwe. Air Botswana also employs Twin Otter aircraft on the service.

2.2 Zimbabwe

The dispatch of freight wagons to and from Zimbabwe, as well as countries further north, is covered by a business agreement between the S.A. Transport Services and the National Railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ).

This agreement provides inter alia for a current account to be operated by the S.A. Transport Services in South Africa into which all revenues accruing to the NRZ, Zambia Railways (ZR) and Zaire National Railways (SNCZ) are paid out of the railage on rail traffic dispatched from South Africa to these countries. The agreement also provides for a per diem rental to be raised on S.A. Transport Services' freight wagons on foreign lines, the same applying of course in reverse to wagons of foreign railways on S.A. Transport Services lines.

A scheduled passenger train service (via Ramatlabama) is operated from South Africa to Zimbabwe and also caters for Botswana passenger traffic.

To assist the National Railways of Zimbabwe in maintaining its operating capacity as efficiently as possible 15 South African Transport Services steam locomotives as well as 10 diesel electric locomotives are on hire to NRZ.

South African Airways operates 14 scheduled flights a week to Harare and Bulawayo with Boeing 707 and 737 aircraft, while Zimbabwe Airways, using Viscount and Boeing 720 aircraft, has 18 scheduled flights to the Republic.

2.3 Zambia

The rail connection across the Victoria Falls rail bridge was reopened by Zambia for Zambian traffic on 13 October 1978, although the bridge had actually never been closed for rail traffic to and from Zaire.

Zambia is, of course, not entirely dependent upon the southern rail route through Zimbabwe and South Africa, an additional outlet being provided by the Tazara railway line extending from Kapiri Mposhi in Zambia to the port of Dar-es-Salaam. Kapiri Mposhi is the junction station on the rail route to Zaire via Sakania on the Zaire border.

Zambia's decision to reopen the southern rail route was prompted by considerations such as the congestion at Dar-es-Salaam and operating problems experienced on the Tazara line. Zambia's copper exports particularly were severely restricted.

The flow of copper exports over the southern routes to South African ports is balanced by a return flow of fertilisers and agricultural products, while the demand for general goods, mainly consumer items, has shown a continuous increase.

South African Transport Services is also providing technical advice and assistance when called upon to do so in connection with maintenance and repairs to Zambian rolling stock. All such assistance is paid for by Zambia Railways. At present ten S.A. Transport Services diesel electric locomotives are on hire to Zambia Railways.

Since March 1980, SAA, in collaboration with Zambia Airways, has operated four direct return flights a week to Zambia.

2.4 Zaire

As a result of the disruption of the Benguela railway, the traditional trade route for Zairean exports and imports through Lobito harbour, Zaire has been using the longer rail route through Zambia and Zimbabwe to South Africa.

In the case of Zaire the main problem experienced by its national railways (the SNCZ) is that its rolling stock fleet is in urgent need of replacement parts. After negotiations with the S.A. Transport Services it was agreed to hire 12 diesel electric locomotives to the SNCZ. Also some 260 second-hand railway wagons and 50 passenger coaches which had become surplus to requirements, as well as rolling stock spares, have been sold to Zaire to assist in overcoming the problems the SNCZ is experiencing.

SAA has no direct flight connection to Zaire, but it has been operating airfreight services with Hercules aircraft chartered from Safair, although not on a regular basis. Good air communication between Kinshasa and Johannesburg is, however, provided by scheduled carriers operating from Europe to South Africa.

2.5 Malawi

Malawi was always in the fortunate position of being able to make use of the three rail routes leading to Mozambique seaports — to Nacala, to Beira and, via Umtali, Harare and Rutenga in Zimbabwe to Maputo.

This latter route also, of course, connects with S.A. Transport Services lines, so that trade links with South Africa were freely available.

However, the closing by Mozambique of its borders with Zimbabwe also meant the severing of this rail connection. Consequently Malawi was also denied its rail access to Zimbabwe and to the Republic. The borders have, however, now been reopened so that these rail trade routes are once again available to Malawi. Furthermore, road transport of South African goods to Malawi was also hampered due to the closure of the ferry at Kazungula, but this ferry has ~~also~~ now been restored.

S.A. Airways and Air Malawi jointly operate five flights per week between Johannesburg and Blantyre.

2.6 Mozambique

The railway line from Pretoria to Maputo, via Komatipoort and Ressano Garcia, was officially opened on 2 November 1894, and the use of the line, especially for South African imports, has always been covered by bilateral agreements containing guarantees providing for a specific percentage of the total freight to the so-called Witwatersrand Competitive Area to be handled through the then Lourenco Marques.

The guarantees were designed to safeguard that port against competition from the port of Durban, but the restrictive nature of the guarantee became unacceptable in modern times and in 1970 it was decided to enter into a new agreement.

The new agreement binds the S.A. Transport Services "Not to take steps which will prevent the normal development of the commercial seaborne traffic destined for the competitive area through the port of Maputo, or cause a diversion of this traffic from Maputo, or nullify or detract from the relative advantage which Maputo enjoys over Durban by reason of the former's closer proximity to the competitive area".

This agreement formed part of the Mozambique Convention*.

* An agreement between Governments which regulates a number of other matters in addition to the Railway Agreement.

which continued to be honoured by both parties after Mozambique obtained her independence on 25 June 1975.

On 26 February 1979, a business agreement was concluded between the S.A. Transport Services and the DNPCF to rationalise the common operations of these two transport organisations.

While the new agreement still ensures continued close collaboration between the two railway administrations and continuity in the flow of rail traffic, it no longer includes the formerly unsatisfactory guarantee conditions, but operates on a straight-forward business relationship.

It must be emphasised that the DNPCF reimburses the S.A. Transport Services in full through the special accounts provided for in the business agreement in respect of all assistance rendered.

Moreover, apart from carrying out technical inspections, providing technical advice and know-how and supplying and procuring of essential railroad spares and accessories, the S.A. Transport Services has not assisted the DNPCF in any way physically in repairing handling facilities or bringing about improvements in the harbour of Maputo, or with the maintenance and improvement of the railway lines.

In the past some SAR diesel electric locomotives were hired to the DNPCF but these have all now been returned as the DNPCF has procured sufficient additional diesel electric locomotives to meet its needs. Seven steam locomotives are, however, on hire to the DNPCF and are employed at Beira.

A daily passenger train service is in operation between Johannesburg and Komatipoort and is timed to match a similar service operated by the DNPCF between Maputo and Komatipoort.

At present S.A. Airways operates one Boeing 737 flight to and from Maputo on Mondays while LAM Airways operates a flight on Fridays with a Boeing 737 aircraft.

2.7 Swaziland

Traditionally Swaziland's only rail outlet to the sea was the rail connection via Goba through Mozambique to Maputo, which connection also provided indirect access onto S.A. Transport Services' lines via the Maputo-Komatipoort line.

A new direct connection has been constructed by Swaziland Railway to Golela, on the Natal North Coast line, giving access to Richards Bay and Durban. The new connection was opened on 1 November 1978 and to ensure efficient rail operations a business agreement, similar to those with National Railways of Zimbabwe and the DNPCF was concluded.

Eighteen S.A. Transport Services steam locomotives, as well as some 120 goods wagons of various types, are on hire to the Swaziland Railway.

Six South African road transport services for passengers and freight are in operation to Swaziland, and some 149 000 tons of freight and 148 000 passengers are carried annually.

A new railway line totalling 119 km is to be constructed between Komatipoort and Mpaka in Swaziland. Sixty-one kilometre of this line from Komatipoort to a point 1.3 km west of Border Gate will be constructed by S.A. Transport Services at a cost of some R47 million. The rest i.e. 58 km from the border to Mpaka will be built by Swaziland Railways. This is a joint venture which will be in the interests of both countries. This line is intended for the conveyance of large quantities of South African rock phosphate and phosphoric acid to Richards Bay.

SAA operates five HS 748 flights a week on the Johannesburg

Manzini route, while Royal Swazi National Airways Corporation Limited undertakes three flights. Each airline also operates one flight a week between Manzini and Durban.

2.8 Lesotho

Lesotho, being a landlocked country, is entirely dependent upon South African harbour and surface transport facilities for its imports and exports, as well as passenger conveyance to and from the labour markets of South Africa.

The existing railway line to Lesotho branches off at Marseilles, a station on the Bloemfontein-Bethlehem line, crosses the Caledon River (the border) and terminates in Maseru, a distance of 26.39 km. The railway line, including Maseru railway station, is registered in the name of and is operated by the S.A. Transport Services for its own account. Five white and three non-white South African, as well as 37 Lesotho citizens are employed by the S.A. Transport Services in Lesotho.

Lesotho's imports and exports from abroad are mostly channelled through the ports of East London and Durban; the imports consisting mainly of grain from overseas countries.

A number of railway stations on the Tweespruit-Fouriesburg section receive freight for Lesotho, which is cleared from these stations by private road cartage from within Lesotho. Some 36 000 t are conveyed annually in this fashion.

S.A. Transport Services also operates four road transport services transporting freight and passengers to points in Lesotho, and 39 219 t of goods and 634 478 passengers were conveyed during the period 1 April 1980 to 31 March 1981.

S.A. Airways operates three flights per week between Johannesburg and Maseru, and Lesotho Airways Corporation eight flights a week in pool partnership with S.A. Airways.

2.9 Transkei

The two branch lines, i.e. to Qamata and Umtata, serving Transkei, are operated by the S.A. Transport Services for its own account in terms of an agreement concluded at the time of independence on 26 October 1976.

A number of Transkeian citizens in the service of the S.A. Transport Services have been trained and have taken over practically all railway tasks in Transkei. Although a number of former South African road transport services have been taken over by the Transkei Development Corporation, 20 road transport services for passengers only and three for passengers and freight are still being operated by the S.A. Transport Services.

Transkei Airways operates six HS 748 flights a week between Johannesburg and Umtata in association with S.A. Airways, and Magnum Airlines is authorised to maintain ten flights a week with 10-seater aircraft between Durban and Umtata.

2.10 Bophuthatswana

In terms of an agreement concluded with the Government of Bophuthatswana at the time of independence on 6 December 1977, the continued operation of the railway lines through its territory is guaranteed to the S.A. Transport Services.

As the railway lines cross Bophuthatswana territory and do not terminate there as is the case in Transkei, only the station staffs (excluding

operating personnel) are at present being replaced by Bophuthatswana citizens in the employ of the S.A. Transport Services.

Nineteen passenger and freight combined road transport services, plus four for passengers only, are operated by the S.A. Transport Services to Bophuthatswana, while the majority of the internal road transport services have been handed over to Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings.

Magnum Airlines is authorised to maintain 14 flights a week with 10-seater aircraft between Johannesburg and Mafikeng.

2.11 Venda

There are no railway lines in Venda territory. Since the independence of Venda on 18 September 1979 the S.A. Transport Services is, by agreement, carrying on with the operation for its own account of the five departmental road transport services, conveying passengers and freight.

S.A. Airways is investigating the possibility of opening up an air service to Venda.

2.12 Ciskei

The Ciskei became independent on 5 December 1981 and in terms of an agreement concluded with that government at the time of independence, the continued operation of railway lines through its territory is guaranteed to the S.A. Transport Services. Several road transport services are still being operated by S.A. Transport Services but certain of these may be taken over by the Ciskeian Government by mutual agreement.

2.13 Gazankulu, Kwa-Zulu, Lebowa, Qwa Qwa, Swazi and Kwandebele and other self-governing States

It is anticipated that formal agreements will have to be negotiated with these states, as and when their independence is granted, in respect of the continued operation by the S.A. Transport Services of such railway lines that may be situated in their territories.

These states are well served by road transport services, and negotiations will be opened when independence is contemplated to determine the future pattern of operations.

3. CONCLUSION

Railways on the sub-continent, with the exception of South Africa and Zimbabwe, are generally ineffective. Lack of managerial expertise is one of the main reasons for this situation. Management ability with an African background is a prerequisite for smooth running in this field.

We, in South Africa are far away from the factories and workshops of Europe and the U.S.A. As a consequence, we have had to develop our own designs, methods of construction, repair procedures and maintenance schedules. We have done this in all fields of transport, including air. We are better equipped to repair and maintain aircraft engines, electronic equipment and air frames than most of the European airlines. This is necessary as we cannot easily send defective equipment to the manufacturer or specialist repairer. The distances involved are too great. We are fully equipped and have the know-how to do all our pilot and technician training particularly for onerous African conditions.

South African Transport Services has the know-how and expertise in

almost all facets of transport media and enjoys the necessary back-up of local industrialists. We are and have always been prepared to share with others, our knowledge and experience.

Our transport organisation has its roots in Southern Africa. We know this sub-continent. We know its technical problems, climatic conditions and the abilities of its peoples. We are of Africa. We believe in helping our neighbours – and in many instances they have no hesitation in asking us for help.

CSO: 3400/465

GAINS FOR CAR SALES REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Dec 82 p 13

[Article by Ken Macleod]

[Text]

PASSENGER car sales rose by 2,7 percent in November, compared with those in October this year and, by the end of last month, total car sales for January-November this year were only 5,3 percent down on the same period during last year's record-breaking sales.

Figures released by the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers of South Africa show that total sales for the first 11 months of this year were 262 633.

A spokesman for one top selling manufacturer predicts that with December returns still to become known, car sales could total 282 000 this year which would still make it the second best year ever in the history of the South African motor industry.

Last year sales totalled more than 300 000.

Passenger car sales in November totalled 20 788 units, with eight of the 11 manufacturers showing increased output. At the same time, combined car and commercial vehicle sales were 31 267 units — only 99 down on those for October.

Toyota SA Marketing Director Mr Bert Wessels

feels that the motor industry "can now put those dramatic falls behind it. Total returns show that sales have gone from a very high plateau to a slightly lower level".

Commercial

Commercial vehicle sales for the first 11 months were 133 247 which was 5,5 percent down on the same period last year, while sales for November were 10 479 units compared to 11 131 in October.

Toyota SA led the way in both car and commercial sales for November. The Corolla sold 2 611 units, followed by the Mazda 323 at 1 904 units and the Toyota Cressida with 1 547. Then came the Ford Escort (1 278); Ford Cortina (1 215); VW Golf-Jetta (1 174); Datsun Skyline (1 104); VW Passat (972), BMW 5 series (958) and the Datsun Stanza at 766 units.

Toyota's passenger car market share last month stood at 22,5 percent from Datsun with 13,5 percent; Ford (12,9); Sigma (12,8) and VW 12 percent.

The Toyota Hi-Lux was the top selling commercial vehicle.

BRIEFS

MORE ROBBER ISLAND PRISONERS REMITTED--ANOTHER batch of Robben Island prisoners has been granted remission. The SOWETAN yesterday established that seven men were removed from the island last Wednesday and brought inland. One of the men, Mr Lombaard Mbatha of Bates Road, Evaton, was driven to Leeukop Prison near Pretoria from where he was released on Friday. "I know for sure that of the group, some were given remission but I can't say all of us were," Mr Mbatha said yesterday. He was sentenced to 20 years on December 30, 1963 and has been on the island since March 1964. Mr Mbatha was to be released in December 1983. While in prison Mr Mbatha underwent a kidney operation and also suffered from sugar diabetes. "I couldn't believe it when they said they were releasing me. My family got a big surprise too when they saw me come home. I was afraid the surprise could shock them. But although I am happy to be back home, I am still deeply worried about the men I left on the island. Whenever I remember them, my heart feels very sore," Mr Mbatha said. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Dec 82 p 2]

LIMITED FREEDOM FOR MKATSHWA--THE banned secretary general of the Southern African Catholic Bishop's Conference Father Mangaliso Mkatshwa has been granted permission to attend the ordination of a priest in Cape Town over a period stretching from last Friday until December 23. Permission to travel to Cape Town was granted by the acting chief magistrate of Pretoria, who also allowed Father Mkatshwa to do his duties as the conference's secretary general while he was in Cape Town. The conditions of the permission are that he: "Leaves Jan Smuts Airport for the D F Malan Airport on Friday and returns by plane to the same airport. That he travels to his residence in Mabopane within one hour of his arrival at Jan Smuts on December 23 and as the terms of his five-year banning order which was renewed in April." While in Cape Town, Father Mkatshwa will reside at the Catholic Cathedral. In May this year, the chief magistrate refused him permission to celebrate Holy Mass during the Week of Prayer for Christian Unity at St John's Viyani Seminary in Pretoria. No reasons were given for the refusal. Had the chief magistrate granted him permission, Father Mkatshwa would have only been away from home between 6 and 10 pm. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Dec 82 p 7]

HONOR FOR WENTGES--A GERMAN-born businessman and labour relations expert--acknowledged as one of the biggest forgers of industrial and business links between South Africa and Germany--was honoured posthumously in Pretoria yesterday. The Order of Good Hope, awarded by the State President on the

recommendation of the Executive Council of South Africa, was received by the widow of Mr Wilfred Wentges, at the time of his death chief executive and vice-chairman of Siemens Ltd, South Africa. Also present at the ceremony were Mr Wentges' daughter and son-in-law, Mr and Mrs D W Daniel, and daughter, Mrs M Smeddle. Mr Wentges joined Siemens in Berlin in 1938 and in 1965 took charge of the African desk for the Siemens Aktiengesellschaft. He was appointed in 1973 to the top executive post in South Africa. In 1980 he was elected president of the GERman/South African Chamber of Commerce and Industries. He used the position to promote economic ties between the two countries. The official citation to the award said that he also made a constructive contribution to the evolution of South Africa's labour reforms. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Dec 82 p 8]

KHUTALA POWER STATION--The R80-million contract for the main civil and building work at Escom's new Khutala power station has been awarded to Gillis-Mason Construction of Bedfordview. Khutala is situated near Kendal in the Eastern Transvaal and is one of the latest of the 3 600 MW stations to be built by Escom in the Transvaal and OFS. Work on this contract will start during 1983 and is due for completion in 1989. The award of this contract is the third in a row for Gillis-Mason at Khutala. The first was an R8-million contract for station terracing and drainage, which started about five months ago. Gillis-Mason has also received a letter of award from the main boiler contractor for Khutala, Combustion Engineering of the US for the design and construction foundations for the boilerhouses, a job worth R30-million--boosting total work value for Gillis-Mason at Khutala to R120-million. Gillis-Mason has played a leading role in power station construction since the company's inception in 1965 and has been responsible for major work at Escom's Grootvlei, Arnot, Matla and Lethabo power stations. The award of the latest contract at Khutala raises the company's order book to more than R300-million, which represents approximately 15 percent of the uncompleted contract work for the entire civil engineering industry in the Republic. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Dec 82 p 19]

FOOD ALLOWANCE--DURBAN--A food allowance of R40 per month will be paid to unskilled and semi-skilled workers in the sugar manufacturing and refinery industry, excluding those employees living in married quarters provided by milling companies. This was the majority agreement made in Durban yesterday by the Industrial Council for the Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Industry. The council said the allowance will be paid with effect from Nov 1 this year, to those employees who elect to take it in lieu of the food scheme provided by the employer. There was one dissenting vote at the meeting for the proposed scheme--by the National Union of Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Employees, who subsequently refused to participate in any discussions on a newly-formed sub-committee of the council. The sub-committee was formed to discuss food and living allowances, and the question of the possible payment of a consolidated wage in the industry. The parties to the Industrial Council are: Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Employers Association; Amalgamated Engineering Union of SA; Natal Sugar Industry Employees Union; SA Electrical Workers Association; Sugar Industry Employees Association; SA Boilermakers Society and the National Union of Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Employees. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Dec 82 p 12]

MATANZIMA'S IN-LAW WARNED--UMTATA--A son-in-law of President Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei, has received death threats from an anonymous caller who warned him to cut ties with the banned African National Congress if he still wished to continue living. Mr Prince Madikizela, former president of the banned Transkei Youth League, said the caller said he was telephoning from the offices of the South African Security Police. The caller reminded him of the assassination of a Durban civil rights lawyer, Mr Griffiths Mxenge, and said if Mr Madikizela did not dissociate himself from the ANC, he would be the next victim. Mr Madikizela, a practising attorney, who has been active in taking defence instructions in a number of political cases, said the caller also reminded him of the attacks on ANC targets by South Africa in Maseru last Thursday. Mr Madikizela said he was "no member of the African National Congress and I will never be one". He admitted that he has defended in several political cases, including last week's terrorism trial of three men in Butterworth, and said: "I do take instructions from political detainees just as any other lawyer can do, and I will continue to do so as long as I am still a practising attorney." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Dec 82 p 12]

LIVESTOCK GIANTS AMALGAMATE--TWO of the country's largest livestock co-operations are to amalgamate. IT was announced in Pretoria yesterday that Vleissentraal and Boeremakelaars Kooperatie Beperk were amalgamating. In a joint statement, the chairman of Vleissentraal, Mr Flip du Toit and the chairman of BKB, Commandant Piet Marais, said the agreement provided for Vleissentraal to take over the livestock agencies of BKB in controlled markets. The BKB agencies will still be registered separately from those of Vleissentraal and will operate as Vleissentraal trading as BKB Agencies. The two livestock co-operatives have a joint turnover of R1,5-million and their agreement would come into effect early next year, the statement said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Dec 82 p 11]

LEYLAND REACHES AGREEMENT--LEYLAND South Africa has concluded a recognition agreement with a Fosatu affiliate, the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union with a minimum wage rate of R2 per hour to be effected from next January. In a joint statement to The SOWETAN the two parties confirmed that a comprehensive recognition and procedure agreement had been finalised and would be signed shortly. Wages of hundreds of workers in the industry were increased by 24 per cent on the lowest grade and 20 cents across the board in all other grades. "The main agreement, which incorporates the standard conditions of service, will be reviewed on an annual basis and the recognition will be a permanent document. These documents replace the existing single agreement which had been developed on an ad hoc basis over many years and the recognition agreement incorporates many changes," according to the statement. This, the statement continues, includes union recognition, access, representation, shop steward committees, negotiation and grievance procedure and training and redundancy policy. The union and the company have confirmed that the negotiations, which had been conducted over the past two months, had been concluded in a spirit of co-operation from both sides. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Dec 82 p 4]

CHALLENGE FOR UCT--THE Rector of the Peninsula Technikon, Mr Franklin Sonn, says the University of Cape Town is faced with the challenge to overcome the

image of being a white middle-class university, and to come to terms with the problems of the country. Speaking at the graduation ceremony of the faculties of commerce, music and social science at the university, Mr Sonn commended UCT for the consistent efforts it has made to meet these challenges. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Dec 82 p 7]

BLACK EDUCATION SLAMMED--DEPARTMENT of Education and Training officials do not send their children to black schools to how do they know that black education is improving, educationist Mr Tamsanqa Kambule asked last week. Mr Kambule was reacting to a DET statement published in The SOWETAN on Thursday. "We parents know there is a blatant lack in our kids' education. DET also admitted in their statement that there was a shortage of teachers. How can they expect to produce quality?" he asked. The phasing out of standard 8 should have been done 30 years ago, he said. It was a welcome move but was just a drop in the bucket and it could not make black education any better. The Government gives whites their brand of education and blacks theirs. Education can never be equal as long as it is separate," he said. He added that when black students studied at white universities, "bridging courses especially for them are introduced. I teach black students every Saturday and I speak with authority that there is much they lack in their education. DET is trying to convince people that something is being done about blacks' education whereas we know that it is only the quantity that is being increased at the expense of quality." [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Dec 82 p 4]

DATSUN WORKERS RAMPAGE--DAMAGE to the Datsun-Nissan Rosslyn plant near Pretoria, where more than 4 000 workers went on the rampage for not receiving their usual Christmas bonuses last week, was estimated at R35 000. Datsun's spokesman said about 4 500 workers went on strike immediately after receiving their pay slips on Wednesday at about 10am. The entire work-force downed tools in protest against their Christmas bonus, which was less than what they had received the previous two years. He said: "Due to favourable economic conditions over the past two years we gave workers a special bonus which was over and above this one. They deserved it because it was theirs. But the present financial climate made it impossible for us to give them the same amount this year." [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Dec 82 p 3]

DIKWANKWETLA PARTY CONFERENCE--BLACKS had wasted a "lot of time" waiting for white South Africans to include them in the decision-making process in this country, the Lebowa Chief Minister said in Soweto at the weekend. Dr Cedric Phatudi was making the opening address at a three-day national conference of the Dikwankwetla Party, the ruling party in Qwa-Qwa homeland. "Whites have had their chances for over 300 years, now we should have ours. We have wasted a lot of time waiting for them to do something for us but they have continued to treat us as non-existing things," Dr Phatudi said. He said apartheid had perpetrated hatred and political division among the people of South Africa. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Dec 82 p 2]

SCA CONFERENCE--THE GOVERNMENT was tightening screws on the lives of urban blacks with an ultimate aim of driving them to the poverty-stricken homelands, a Soweto Civic Association (SCA) annual conference was told at the weekend. This was the opinion of speakers at the meeting on the proposed

legislation affecting the movement and re-settlement of blacks. A representative of the Black Lawyers Association, Mr S Moshidi, called on black organisations to unite and fight for the re-drafting of the bill. He said the life of urban blacks would worsen if the proposed legislation became law. "Thousands of blacks, who have no accommodation but qualify to be in urban areas, will be driven to the homelands. Pass raids will be intensified as the bill will require blacks to have permits to be in urban areas," Mr Moshidi added. Speaking on local government, legal expert Mr Bob Tucker said there was an urgent need for community councils to be granted the same powers as those of white municipalities. He said Soweto was not in a position to finance itself. SCA chairman, Dr Nthato Motlana, said the discussion on the subject should not be taken as an indication that the organisation was preparing to contest the forthcoming community council elections. Meanwhile four members of the Committee of 10, the umbrella body embracing the SCA, have left the organisation for undisclosed reasons. They are Mr Leonard Mosala, Mrs Ellen Khuzwayo, Mr Pat Ndabezitha and Mr John Motata, all of whom did not stand for elections at the SCA meeting at the weekend. After his re-election as chairman of the committee, Dr Motlana said the organisation had a lean spell this year. "The organisation never functioned as a committee and this was frustrating," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Dec 82 p 3]

ATTACK ON RACISTS--WHITE superintendents in the Atteridgeville-Saulsville/ township must be reviewed," said Mr Joseph Tshabalala, local community council chairman at the weekend. Addressing a public meeting at the Saulsville Hall, Mr Tshabalala said about five white superintendents "most of them former policemen" had refused to join the community council's black staff for snacks and drinks after the official opening of the council's new administration offices on Friday afternoon. About five superintendents had refused to go into the boardroom after being invited for food and drinks, Mr Tshabalala said. He added: "If these white superintendents don't like us and cannot eat out of the same plates of food with us, then they must get out. They must go and practice racism elsewhere and not in Atteridgeville-Saulsville. The council chairman also launched a scathing attack on some of his councillors he described as "lazy and ineffecient." [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Dec 82 p 2]

PAC TRIAL DATE SET--THE CASE in which banned journalist Mr Joe Thloloe is appearing with eight others on charges under the security laws, has been set for trial from March 22 next year. The State has separated accused number one Mr Harrison Nogqেকে from the other nine and on Friday Mr Nogqেকে appeared before Mr I J J Luther, to make a statement. The defence counsel, Mr Sello Monyatsi, made an application to the magistrate that Mr Nogqেকে's plea of guilty be changed to that of not guilty. Mr Nogqেকে had earlier pleaded guilty before the magistrate but was not legally represented. Making the application, Mr Monyatsi said his client had pleaded guilty because he did not understand the charges. The case was postponed to January 10 in order that the defence counsel be properly briefed. Another magistrate, Mr J J van der Watt, postponed the case in which the other eight accused appeared. The case was set for trial on March 22 next year. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Dec 82 p 2]

FUEL AGREEMENT WITH ZIMBABWE DENIED—South African Oil-From-Coal Corporation [SASOL] has denied reports that an agreement has been signed for the provision of fuel to Zimbabwe for the next 3 years. A spokesman said any exports would have to be approved by the minister of mineral and energy affairs, Mr Piet Du Plessis. A spokesman for the department in Pretoria confirmed that no fuel would be exported by SASOL to Zimbabwe unless an agreement was reached at ministerial level. [Text] [MB301440 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 29 Dec 82]

CSO: 3400/506

'OBSERVER'S' PLAN TO BECOME DAILY REPORTED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 16 Dec 82 pp 1, 16

[Text]

THE launching of a new daily newspaper in Swaziland appears to have fizzled out after only three issues.

In a front-page editorial last Thursday, The Swazi Observer announced that it had become "the second daily in the country with effect from today."

It added that it would publish "daily from Monday to Saturday each week."

The editorial said the paper was being printed on a new E226,000 web offset press. The company has a staff of 29.

Thursday's announcement in the paper followed a news item on television and radio which quoted Tibiyo Taka-Ngwane managing director, Dr. Shinyi Nxumalo, as saying the new daily Observer would be the first Swazi paper to be

sold outside the kingdom.

The paper, however, did not appear on Friday, even in Swaziland. A Saturday edition was on the streets late on Saturday afternoon and Mbabane residents were puzzled to find a Friday edition available on Sunday afternoon.

A spokesman for SNA in Mbabane yesterday expressed surprise when hearing of the Friday and Saturday editions and said his shop had only received one edition and that was Thursday's.

Apparently no further editions of the paper have been published.

When contacted yesterday morning for a comment on the paper's non-appearance, Dr. Nxumalo told The Times: "I'm not aware of any problems regarding the daily production of

the newspaper. I have asked the people responsible for the production of the paper to send my copies through the mail. But as of now, I've not checked my mailbox and so I'm not in a position to tell you exactly what's happening."

However later in the day Tibiyo issued a press release which quoted a spokesman for Dr. Nxumalo as saying that "due to unforeseen technical problems in the printing department of Jubilee Printing and Publishing Company, the introduction of the new daily Swazi Observer newspaper has been delayed."

The statement added that "the proof of the first three days on experimental stages proved that the machines were capable of producing a daily paper."

It added "Technical experts have assured us that daily production will resume in the new year."

The statement concluded by wishing everybody a Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year.

When asked to comment on the original announcement that the Observer was definitely going daily, the paper's general manager, Mr. Dave Sullivan, said: "You better talk to the man who made that announcement."

He added: "The Observer has always been a weekly and you can tell the public that the paper is going to come out on Saturday."

CSO: 3400/507

FIRST SWAZI ROYAL GUARD BATTALION GRADUATES

Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 11 Dec 82 p 1

[Text]

THE duty of the Swaziland Royal Guards was to ensure that Her Majesty, The Queen Mother and all that supported her was protected so that all the country's residents could enjoy peace and tranquility, the Minister for Home Affairs, Prince Gabheni said yesterday.

Prince Gabheni was speaking at a passing out Parade of the first trained group of Swaziland Royal Guards at the Mdzimba Royal Guards Barracks yesterday morning where he deputised for The Authorised Person, Prince Sozisa.

He said a monarch was the pride and treasure of any country in the world.

"Swaziland owes the peace and stability that is enjoyed by all the

citizens of this country to the monarchical system of Government we practice," he stated.

He added, "without a monarch and the system of Government we have, chaos and power struggle would be the order of the day."

Prince Gabheni reminded the newly formed Battalion that their primary task was to ensure that Royal residences remain as safe as possible at all times.

Comending the British Government's assistance in training the Swazi nationals in this field, Prince Gabheni said it was fitting that the British had to join hands with Swaziland since the Swazis helped them during the past two world

wars.

Earlier, the Chairman of the Umbutfo Swaziland Defence Force, Mr A. K. Hlophe, disclosed that the Swaziland Royal Guard Battalion was launched by the Late His Majesty, King Sobhuza the Second after consultations with the British Government on how this country's army machinery could be organised as effectively as possible.

The ceremony was attended by members of the Supreme Council of State, Ligoqo, Cabinet Ministers, the British High Commissioner in Swaziland, Mr Desmond Kerr, army and police officials.

CSO: 3400/507

NSIBANDZE EXPLAINS DUAL SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 4 Dec 82 pp 1, 3

[Article by Nonceba Cumedle]

[Text]

THE dual system of Government in Swaziland did not mean that we were operating in a Government held by two independent authorities, but under a complementary legal system between the traditional Swazi Law and Custom and the western systems, the Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Ben Nsibandze said this week.

He said though it seemed that Swaziland had a dual legal system of Government, it was not so, except that the country's cohesive nature as well as its monolithic pattern has helped these two systems to work hand-in-hand through these years since King Mbandzeni's time.

The Deputy Prime Minister who recieved an ovation from students was speaking at Kwaluseni Campus of the University of Swaziland on Thursday night on the Dual legal systems of Government in Swaziland at the invitation of the Humanities Club.

Senator Nsibandze pointed out that the divi-

sion, as some people might look at it, started during the time of King Mbandzeni who was confronted by the presence of white settler community at the turn of the century under which he found himself compelled to allow them to run their own state of affairs without tempering with the Swazi way of life.

"In about 1888 King Mbandzeni granted the 'White Committee' a charter which provided for self government of the Europeans in all matters concerning them," he stated.

Another factor that continued to favour this dualism of Government, Senator Nsibandze said, was the fact that in 1907 existence and continued operation of Swazi Law and custom where the nationals of the Swazi British Protectorate were concerned.

Later, Senator Nsibandze said, the Swazi Law and Custom was given further prominence together with the British legal system of the then Swazi protectorate through the 1950

Act which formalised the activities of the Ingwenyama-in-Council known as the Swazi Administration Act.

"Under the same Act, sections three and four also recognised the establishment of the Swazi courts whose jurisdiction excluded marriage cases other than traditional ones, alleged death offences or any other cases that were punishable by long prison terms," Senator Nsibandze said.

He said through the years right up to independence period until now, the Swazi nation has exercised legislation through its corresponding legal systems because the people as a majority felt that the country would not be administered fairly without some of these institutions most of which were in accordance with the Swazi Law and Custom.

Answering questions from students on the

problems faced by legislators in the application of these two systems in certain instances during the process of development of this country. Senator Nsibandze agreed that there were some problems which needed to be looked into.

He said there was already the Law Reform Development Commission which had been given the task of revising some of these laws to make them applicable to the needs of the present Swaziland as well as the future.

He put the example of the need for the codification of the Swazi Law and Custom for future references and challenged students to help in this manner and in also bringing out relevant studies that will help evolve a better pattern of legislations that will harmoniously bring the best of the Swazi way of life as well as the western.

STUDENTS OWE GOVERNMENT MILLIONS FOR STUDY LOANS

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 2 Dec 82 p 16

[Article Mashumi Twala]

[Text]

GOVERNMENT is presently owed a total of E7.5 million by students who were given study loans.

"During 1980-1981 an additional E1 million was loaned bringing the total outstanding to E7.5 million," the Auditor General, Mr. Gwece Dlamini has said.

Writing in his latest report, Mr. Dlamini says the situation regarding the non-collection of study loans from students is still as poor as it was last year and the years before.

He says loans to parastatal organisations total E43.2 million. But, Mr. Dlamini says, some of the loans have not been recorded in the book of outstanding loans made from revenue and other sources.

Audit

He points out that the standard of accounting in government is getting worse and is misleading the planning machinery.

"Drastic measures need to be taken to improve the accounting standards for Government's major

projects," Mr. Dlamini said.

Mr. Dlamini says the country's decision makers will continue to make wrong decisions because of the inaccurate information provided by the Treasury Department "unless they use independent sources apart from the Annual Treasury Report."

He points out: "I have adversely commented in my previous audit reports on this state of affairs but my comments have not produced any visible results."

Mr. Dlamini says the present Treasury statement on capital projects that have been undertaken by government is full of numerous omissions which have been pointed out to the Treasury Department and confirmed after due verification.

He says: "I have heard no comments for gross under expenditure on several projects which are going to result in their non completion in accordance with the development plan.

I must also point out that

my enquiries for reasons for gross over expenditure have to date also not have been answered."

He pointed out that for example, government is presently being owed a total of E7.5 million by students who were given study loans.

He said: "During 1980-1981 an additional E1 million was loaned, bringing the total amount of money outstanding to E7.5 million. Only E51,596.91 was recovered during the year."

Mr. Dlamini further points out that for instance, the statement of government liabilities has been wrongly prepared to the effect that the liabilities have been understated by more than E4 million, due to omissions and inaccuracies.

"Further the Treasury is unable to give details of Swazi nation guaranteed with Usutu Pulp of E75,000 and the breakdown details of Royal Sugar Corporation guaranteed with several financial institutions of E48 million," Mr. Dlamini says.

CSO: 3400/463

LEIBRANDT SLAMS LOW PRODUCTIVITY

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 2 Dec 82 pp 1, 16

[Article Mashumi Twala]

[Text]

A TOTAL of 288 employees of the Ministry of Works' building section are to be retrenched soon.

Minister for Works, Power and Communications, Dr. Victor Leibrandt announced this yesterday.

And he warned: "There will probably be further retrenchments."

Dr. Leibrandt pointed out that if the present situation in productivity and inflation continues to deteriorate, more than 1,000 workers in the construction sector might have to be retrenched.

He said: "The situation is bleak everywhere. In the private construction sector, for instance, more than 1,500 have already been retrenched since the beginning of the year."

He said the reason for this "deplorable" state of affairs is the national recession now becoming obvious in Swaziland. For example, he said, the construction budget for 1982 is only E12 million compared to E17 million last year and E22 million in 1978.

He said: "Considering the fact that we have 2,000 workers employed as opposed to 1,400 in 1978, it is obvious that there has been a great drop in our productivity. This is due to a number of reasons but very largely we can say that it is due mainly to overall low productivity."

Dr. Leibrandt said the reduction of funds for construction between this year and 1978 is a serious one but pointed out: "When escalating costs are taken into account, the reduction is much more than would appear from these figures — at 18 per cent escalation we are now constructing 24 per cent of what we built in 1978, an actual reduction of 80 per cent in our production."

He said the drop in productivity has spread to all sectors of the nation, particularly in government where there is a lack of personal motivation.

Dr. Leibrandt said over the past 40 years production in Swaziland had gradually worsened and this was leading to a severe strain on the economy.

He said: "We are not producing enough to pay interest and repay loans we have spent on the schools we build, transport and health services we use or the standards of housing, clothing or entertainment we enjoy. Even these services are increasingly inadequate because of our population explosion. The gap in our economy has been temporarily cushioned by borrowing, capital investment and foreign grants."

Dr. Leibrandt announced that Swaziland's debt to foreign sources is presently

E300 million "and is only one sign of the increasing burden we have placed on ourselves."

"An example of our lack of production, one can quote simple cases which are easy to see. A bricklayer 40 years ago was expected to lay 1,000 stock bricks a day. In the PWD we average 20 blocks or less per day and this is regarded as a full day's work!"

"Similarly if one examines production generally in the rural areas one sees very little more being produced on the land despite the many millions which have been spent on roads, dams, communications, etc by government and in respect of which loans and interest must be repaid."

Progress

"Considering the population increase it might be said that the actual production per person is less even of essential foodstuffs such as maize or beans or meat. A stagnation in the local markets less free competition plus the trend to monopoly creation has stifled the development and productivity of our rural areas," he said.

He continued: "Industrialisation would have been one means of making greater progress from relatively less work but since this has not taken place low productivity is having even more serious effects. Low productivity plus an increasing demand for all consumer goods and consumer social services has led to increase after increase

in wages, salaries and recurrent expenditure.

"Each succeeding government budget pays more and more for less and less. Likewise in private industry our goods and services produced for export or return are becoming less and less competitive and productive."

"Our steadiest big earner, the sugar industry is an example. The two large mills previously built are showing a significant profit, but our last showpiece is running at a great loss."

"I feel we have now reached a time when we can no longer develop unless we can see positive returns we cannot afford the luxury of unproductive construction investment. The diminution in our constructional activity is perhaps a health sign in that we are now beginning to take stock of an unhealthy situation. We regard this stock taking as a first step towards regeneration and the drive to prosperity."

"Coming nearer home, the money paid to unproductive construction labourers of our PWD building branch, could be used to finance small but effective local contractors who would in turn engage our retrenched or transferred industrial class employees."

"If sufficient support can be mobilised for this approach the Ministry of Works, Power and Communications can undertake a phased implementation of this remedy."

BRIEFS

NGWEMPISIS BRIDGE COMPLETED--THE new bridge spanning the Ngwempisis River on Mankayane, Nhlangano road will be opened before the end of the year, sources at the Ministry of Works, Power and Communications said. Workers have taken a long time to complete the bridge the early construction of which had been welcomed by all road users, both local and foreign as the old bridge had become a potential hazard to them. The sources attributed the delay of the completion of the bridge to an overload of work on a single construction group which had two other bridges to construct in Swaziland. They said that the group had since completed the other bridges, thus coming back to the Ngwempisi one. But, it remains a mystery as to what criteria had been used in determining the priority of the bridge construction, as the Mankayane road has been, for a long time, one of Swaziland's greatest foreign exchange earners, as it was used by trucks importing and exporting raw materials and finished products in and out of the Kingdom. [Excerpts] [Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 4 Dec 82 p 1]

MINISTRIES' PHONES CUT--A number of government ministries had their telephone lines suspended last week because they had not paid their accounts. According to a spokesman from the Department of Posts and Telecommunications, the ministries were behind in their payments. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 16 Dec 82 p 5]

CSO: 3400/507

BRIEFS

SOVIET MINISTER GROMYKO MESSAGE--State Commissioner for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Kamanda wa Kamanda received successively in audience yesterday the Soviet, Austrian, Burundian and Cuban ambassadors to Zaire. The Soviet ambassador, Ivan Marchuk, delivered to Kamanda wa Kamanda a message from Soviet Foreign Affairs Minister Andrey Gromyko. He also took advantage of the occasion to present to the state commissioner a copy of the documents adopted in Moscow on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the USSR. [Excerpt] [AB290922 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 29 Dec 82]

MESSAGE TO USSR'S ANDROPOV--[President Mobutu Sese Seko's 21 December congratulatory message to Secretary General of the CPSU Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov on the occasion of the USSR's 60th anniversary] Mr Secretary General: In these days when the friendly Soviet people are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the founding of their republic, I have a real pleasure to address to you on behalf of the Zairian people and its party, united within the MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution], and on my own behalf my very heartfelt and warm congratulations. On this happy occasion permit me, Your Excellency, to express my wishes of happiness to you and to the entire friendly Soviet people. I remain confident that the atmosphere of entente and mutual understanding existing between our two countries will contribute further to the strengthening of the excellent relations of friendly cooperation in the future interest of our respective peoples. Highest regards. [Text] [AB212124 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 21 Dec 82]

CSO: 3419/339

EDITORIAL NOTES NATION'S ECONOMIC SITUATION

MB301127 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 24 Dec 82 page not given

[Editorial: "Honeymoon Is Over"]

[Text] If there is one conclusion that can be drawn at the end of 1982, it is that Zimbabwe's post-independence honeymoon is over.

The heady days of the political and social revolution, with its plans to transform the nation into a socialist paradise, are slowly, but inexorably, giving way to an awareness that Zimbabwe is a Third World, developing country, and that the world is in the grips of the worst recession since the 1930s.

Earlier this year it could be said that the private sector was feeling the pinch, with rising costs, declining markets, and shrinking foreign-exchange allocations. The serious situation into which the mining industry has been forced by rising overheads and falling demand for its products was also evident some time ago, and a complete collapse has been averted only by the recent devaluation.

Now the economic facts of life have also been brought home to the people at large, with an almost 50 percent increase in their basic foodstuff—an obvious consequence of the distortions in price mechanisms caused by unrealistic subsidies.

Thus, all Zimbabweans have been faced with the truth that speedy improvement in their personal situation may not be met. For the people, the rate at which the provision of schools, hospitals, and an infrastructure in the rural areas to spur development are provided, will be slower, and self-help will be called for.

For industrialists and manufacturers, the hopes for expanded activity and a freer flow of foreign exchange are unlikely to be met in the short term. The inhibitions that this situation will cause will increase the frustrations and low morale which are evident at present.

Frustration at its inability to meet its promise to the electorate will also be felt by the government, which, with only two years in office has not yet

had time to gather the experience that leads to a realisation that politics is the art of the possible.

All in all, at the end of 1982 there seems to be little to celebrate, and 1983 promises to be an even more difficult year. Yet there have been gains, which have been obscured by the more dramatic news of the country's difficulties.

One area in which we find some comfort is the growing appreciation by government of the importance of the private sector, and a readiness, however limited, to listen to what industry's leaders have to say. We have a long way to go before the evident distrust of business by government is dispelled, but there are signs that its knee-jerk reaction to private enterprise is weakening.

In the difficult year ahead there can be little room for errors, or for failures to make the most of Zimbabwe's resources and opportunities. Free and frank consultation between government and business, with respect for each other's different points of view, should be a new year resolution to be adopted by those who have the ultimate responsibility for the country's welfare.

CSO: 3400/508

RECESSION CAUSES NRZ TO LOSE MILLIONS

Harare THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 82 p 7

[Text]

RAIL revenue was adversely affected this year by reduced levels of exports, the drought and the world recession, the chairman of the National Railways of Zimbabwe, Mr John Magowan, says in the 33rd annual report of the NRZ published yesterday.

The report, for the year ended June 30 1982, says the reduced level of exports had come at a time when the railways, which had taken delivery of 61 new locomotives, were geared to meet the forecast increased demand.

Since February it had been possible to meet all traffic demands but the new capacity had coincided with a reduction of traffic.

The financial statements indicated a deficit of \$39 730 000 compared with \$32 681 000 in the previous year. Performance in the latter part of 1981 had indicated the deficit might have been contained at a figure of less than \$30 million.

The statement says traffic demands, lack of equipment and staff losses had created abnormal pressure on management in the first half of the year under review.

SHORTAGE

Giving the numbers of staff employed as of June 1982 in terms of the racial classification, it says there were 15 526 blacks, 3 411 whites and 1 248 Asian or Coloured employees.

The shortage of skilled manpower featured as a major problem in most areas of the NRZ's operations outlined in the report.

Consultants had been engaged to report on manpower and training requirements over the next 10 years with a view to obtaining international sponsorship for a technical aid programme.

"In keeping with the policy of redressing racial imbalances, many qualified blacks have been appointed to senior positions. Although their lack of experience would place an additional burden on the railways, potential becoming apparent augured

well for the future, the report says.

The electrification project on the Harare-Dabuka line was proceeding satisfactorily. Locomotives should begin entering service early in 1983 and the system should be commissioned in the first quarter of 1983.

A schedule of loans issued with the report showed there were seven loans being provided by the United Kingdom, without interest, for the electrification programme.

Loans were also being made to the railways by Kuwait, Belgium, France, the Zentral Sparkasse und Kommerzbank and the Export Import Bank.

There was an increase in traffic on offer to Maputo in the second part of 1981 but, because of frequent interruptions to through-running in Mozambique, movement capacity was irregular, the report says.

ZIMBABWE

INCREASED ALIENATION OF WHITES NOTED

Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Nov 82 p 7

[Article by Jean-Pierre Langellier: "Zimbabwe--Wavering Between Departure and 'Domestic Exile': The 170,000 Whites Feel Increasingly Excluded From Politics"]

[Text] An incident last week involving Rhodesia's former prime minister, Mr Ian Smith, heightened the anxieties of Zimbabwe's white community. Mr Smith and 15 other whites were interrogated for several hours by the police when they had gotten together at an artistic event. Furthermore, Zimbabwe's pro-government press is accusing Mr Smith of having made some highly critical remarks about Mr Mugabe during the former's recent visit to the United States, which Smith denies. Moreover, the trial of six white officers accused of sabotage began last Thursday in Harare.

Harare—A hearing room with bare walls. The presiding judge with his wig and ermine robe—a black—is taking notes while listening to the prosecutor. Beside him sit two white assessors. Another European of about sixty and with greying hair is in the dock, and he strains to listen before responding to the judge, "I plead not guilty, Your Honor."

This scene was taking place the other week before the High Court of Harare, the entire audience being a handful of journalists and a comparable number of soldiers in uniform. Mr Wally Stuttaford, a deputy belonging to the Republican Front (RF) led by former prime minister Ian Smith, was appearing before his judges. Accused of conspiracy, he was acquitted three days later for lack of evidence. The prosecution's key witness declared that testimony had been extorted from him under torture. Just as the member of Parliament was about to leave the court, he was arrested again by order of Mr Ushewokunze, minister of home affairs. Six hours later he was free again, this time for good. He had just spent 10 months in prison.

Two white farmers, the York brothers, experienced similar misfortune. Arrested for illegal possession of firearms, they were released and immediately jailed again on two occasions before being released by order of Mr Robert Mugabe. His intervention prevented a flood of resignations from the bench: the judges have been defied by a "radical" minister who has upbraided them for encouraging the "enemies of the state" through their "leniency." The white community, which is hypersensitive but as a whole is loyal to the government, is being kept in a state of nervous tension by these above-mentioned infringements.

Two and a half years after independence the white community numbers close to 170,000 people (which is two percent of the overall population). That is an approximate figure, since many probable exiles do not trumpet their intentions—they take vacations abroad and never come back. The exodus reached its record level in 1981: 20,500 departures, 14,000 of them for South Africa. It kept up at the same rate, in percentage terms, during the first half of 1982. Since Mr Mugabe's coming to power a total of 40,000 whites have left Zimbabwe. Emigration is mainly characteristic of younger people, who have been deprived of their hopes for rapid professional promotion, especially in government service, by the policy of Africanization. Five times as many people under 40 are leaving than people over 40. In their place the government is recruiting foreign technicians: Australian teachers, Indian and Pakistani railwaymen, et cetera.

Whites declaim against the growing tax pressure and the freeze on high-level salaries. They dread deterioration in education and health services; they are alarmed at shortages caused by a veritable "boom" in domestic consumption. The abrogation of dual citizenship has deprived many of them of their British passports. The foreign currency allocation allowed for vacationers has just been reduced again. Moreover, the introduction of "conditional training" makes it compulsory for young whites to remain in Zimbabwe during a period at least equal to that of their apprenticeship. For the moment this measure has had the effect of driving certain waverers into exile. But the government seems to prefer a community that is smaller in numbers and more reliable. The life-style and standard of living of whites remain practically intact. According to Mr Bernard Chidzero, the economic minister, average income for whites is still 10 times greater in the cities and 100 times greater in the countryside than it is for blacks.

No Forced Expropriation

The government has kept its word to farmers. It has not carried out any forced expropriation and has protected them from "squatters." It has even sanctioned land occupancies it used to regard as illegitimate. After all, the farmers are offering more land for sale than the government is able to buy. The few

properties confiscated by the state used to belong to whites who had fled to South Africa because they had gotten into trouble with the authorities.

The army still includes several hundred whites, confined for the most part to administrative jobs. It is nevertheless significant that the two units making up the spearhead of counterinsurgency in Matabeleland--the 1st Paratrooper Battalion and the 1st Commando Group--are placed under the leadership of two officers of the former Rhodesian army. Besides, a white general commands the air force.

The air force has not yet recovered from the shock of the attack on 25 July that destroyed or damaged 13 aircraft on the ground at the Thornhill air base near Gweru. Fifteen white airmen were detained in the context of the investigation relating to that act of sabotage. According to their lawyers, several of them have been subjected to "hellish" electric shocks. Mr Sydney Sekeramayi, minister of state for defense, denied in our presence that those acts of torture took place even though they are attested to by a doctor. Sekeramayi's British counterpart, Mr John Nott, raised the matter at the time of a recent visit to Harare.

Since independence Mr Mugabe has been waiting for the European minority to change its political behavior. He has gone to great lengths to curb the influence of the Republican Front. The Democratic Party, established with the government's blessing by Mr Andre Holland, a liberal farmer, vainly attempted to "bite into" the white electorate and, after having failed miserably, committed hara-kiri. Mr Mugabe had less difficulty rallying elected representatives than in enticing away voters. Last March nine deputies that were anxious to bring the RF out of its ghetto brandished the flag of rebellion. After having unsuccessfully asked Mr Smith to step down, they left the party and formed an "independent" group in Parliament. Mr Smith called them "foils" and "opportunists." A month later Mr Mugabe rewarded two of the rebels, Messrs Chris Andersen and John Landau, by appointing them ministers.

Nowadays, the RF's "old guard," which is a grouping of those individuals that the Harare press calls "the political dinosaurs," does not control any more than 10 out of the 20 seats in Parliament reserved for whites. In August Mr Smith's party suffered its first electoral setback in 17 years, letting a Senate seat barely escape to an "independent" candidate. Mr Smith, tired and embittered, seems to be resigning himself to a loss of influence which will undoubtedly be more noticeable within the political layer of white society than among the white population at large. This population at large is aware that it no longer has a hold over political jousting and is increasingly losing interest in it. In an April by-election barely 3 out of 10 white voters went to the polls. As for Mr Mugabe, in order to facilitate national

reconciliation he is attempting to enhance the standing of the white politicians that rallied behind his government. ZANU (PF) is even considering running white candidates in the 1985 legislative elections. It remains to be seen if the moderate whites who have resolutely turned to look toward the future will succeed in winning over a community devoted above all else to preserving its "way of life"--a community which, having become indifferent to politics, seems to be living a life of a kind of "domestic exile" in that regard.

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ZISCO PROBLEMS PEAK IN MANAGEMENT RESHUFFLE

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 3 Dec 82 p 1

[Text]

PROBLEMS plaguing Zisco this year came to a head this week with the announcement by Government of a drastic change at managerial level of the steel complex at Redcliff.

In July it was reported that the company was losing \$1,5 million a month due to falling exports and escalating production costs. Several senior staff had resigned including the company secretary, Mr Charles Rickwood, who was also the financial manager. The chief accountant, Mr John Woolden, also left the corporation.

At the time the executive chairman, Mr David Young, denied allegations from company sources that senior staff, particularly some in the financial departments, had left because of the way Zisco's finances were being handled.

He also said that he had ordered an investigation into the purchasing department of Zisco and that a case concerning the non-delivery of cars for the company was in the hands of the police.

It was then reported that Zisco needed a cash injection of \$27 million if it was to survive. Very soon afterwards the price of all Zisco metal was raised by 25% to secondary users in Zimbabwe. But the prices of their iron and steel manufactured products were controlled so forcing them to absorb the extra costs and this situation still prevails for some manufacturing companies.

The shake-up in the management at Zisco announced by the Minister of Industry and Energy Development this week is still continuing.

A spokesman for Zisco yesterday told a *Gazette* reporter that it was expected that other "senior executives" would be brought in Voest Alpine, the Austrian company which is cooperating a Government-to-Government agreement with the management of Zisco.

This cooperation is within the concept of the financial and technical assistance to be offered to Zisco by Voest Alpine, as said by the Minister this week. The Zimbabwe Government is the largest shareholder in Zisco.

The changes in management made last week include the return of former Zisco executive, Mr Kurt Kuehn, who has been appointed managing director in place of Mr Thomas Harris who left the company's services towards the end of November.

REVIEWED

Mr Kuehn headed Zisco for about 10 years until he left in 1978 and joined the Austrian Voest Alpine group which has now made him available again to Zisco. His appointment is to be reviewed within six months.

Mr David Young, who was executive chairman after Mr Kuehn left Zisco in 1978, is now chairman of the board of directors in a non-executive capacity following the return of Mr Kuehn.

The spokesman for Zisco said yesterday: "Things now look much brighter. We can say confidently that the situation has improved and the atmosphere at the steel-works is that the sun is shining once again."

INCREASE IN ELECTRICITY CHARGES REPORTED

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 3 Dec 82 p 5

[Text]

ELECTRICITY charges for consumers throughout Zimbabwe will go up again by percentages varying from about 10% to almost 25% from the beginning of January.

The increases were gazetted last week. They are necessary to provide for a larger contribution towards the local capital requirements of the new Wankie Power Station complex and also, in the case of the Electricity Supply Commission's consumers, to provide for an increase in its normal operational costs during the financial year 1982/83.

The tariff increases range from 9,3% for consumers in Harare up to 24,8% for the country's largest industrial power consumers supplied by the ESC.

INCREASED

Electricity tariffs were also substantially increased in October this year when the Central African Power Corporation raised its bulk supply tariffs to Zimbabwe's power undertakings by 54%.

Apart from the ESC there are four other power undertakings in the country operated by the Harare, Bulawayo, Mutare and Gweru Municipal Undertakings which all take power from CAPCO.

All their consumers are involved in the need to finance the considerable costs of building the Wankie Power Station complex at Hwange which involved raising local and foreign loans totalling \$128 million through the International Finance

Corporation. This is the largest loan package the IFC has so far been associated with in Africa.

The World Bank required that retail electricity tariffs for all Zimbabwe consumers should be raised by at least 50%, in addition to general electricity cost increases, in order to help finance the Wankie project on a sound basis.

The *Government Gazette* of November 26 has published a general notice by the Minister of Industry and Energy Development under the Electricity (Development Levy) Notice 1982 in terms of the Act imposing on the ESC and on the city councils of Bulawayo and Harare a development levy with effect from January 1 of 38,5% of the amounts charged by CAPCO from time to time for bulk power supplies.

A third statutory instrument, the Electricity (Tariff Surcharge: Electricity Supply Commission) Notice 1982 allows the ESC to charge to every consumer of electricity supplied by the ESC a surcharge to be determined by the ESC, within certain limits.

Different rates may be charged for different classes of consumers. No surcharge applies to consumers on a load-limit of 7,5 amperes or less except with the written consent of the Minister.

These electricity increases in January are likely to affect the power costs of heavier industries by an appreciable amount, including mining, fertiliser and engineering firms.

BRIEFS

IMMIGRATION GAINS--ZIMBABWE gained 111 more skilled immigrants between January and September this year than during the corresponding period last year and lost 352 less skilled personnel during the same period this year than last year. Figures recently released by the Central Statistical Office show that during the nine-month period this year the country gained 2 254 skilled people while during the same period last year 2 143 came into the country. The nine-month period last year saw the loss of 5 756 skilled personnel while during the corresponding period this year 5 404 emigrated. A substantial gain was made in the engineering field where 209 engineers migrated to Zimbabwe as opposed to 143 last year. The country gained 290 teachers this year and gained 164 last year. The total number of immigrants in the professional, technical and related workers field was 889 this year and 689 last year, and these figures relate to males only. Fewer male skilled people in the administrative and managerial workers field came into the country this year than last year--126 and 173 respectively. Fewer males in the professional, technical and related workers field--3 781--were lost through emigration this year than last year when 4 155 emigrated. More female workers in these occupation categories were lost this year at 1 623 than last year at 1 601. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 3 Dec 82 p 9]

RECORD WINTER WHEAT CROP--GOOD news about a record winter wheat harvest in Zimbabwe has come this week. Latest estimates for the crop are now that it will exceed 210 000 tonnes of all grades instead of previous estimates of 200 000 tonnes. Crop deliveries are almost all in with only a small amount still to be delivered to the Grain Marketing Board. The full crop should be in next week said Mr Bud Whittaker, chairman of the Winter Cereals Sub-Committee and vice-chairman of the Commercial Grain Producers Association yesterday. He added that under-grade wheat would only be about 5% of the crop. With this estimated record wheat crop and with 25 000 tonnes of Australian wheat due to be imported in Zimbabwe soon, Mr Whittaker said that there should be sufficient wheat in Zimbabwe to provide bread for the next year throughout the country at present levels of consumption. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 3 Dec 82 p 1]

USE OF MOZAMBIKAN PORTS--BULAWAYO--MOZAMBIKAN ports are proving more economical than those in South Africa for Zimbabwean importers and exporters, according to businessmen. South Africa has considerably increased port and rail charges making Beira and Maputo more attractive to forwarding agents.

The agents are now opening offices in Mozambique, Freight International/Kuene and Nigel, one of Zimbabwe's forwarding agents, opened an office in Maputo in April this year. "The Mozambique authorities at all levels seem keen to promote the growth of import-export cargo to and from Zimbabwe. I feel Mozambique is the natural outlet for Zimbabwe now and we must seriously look at fuller utilisation of their ports," says Mr Alan McAuley, executive director of Freight International. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 6 Dec 82 p 1]

MALAWI RICE BANNED--NO more rice will be imported from Malawi, according to a statement from the Ministry of Trade and Commerce yesterday. The allocation of foreign exchange for the importation of rice from Malawi has been cancelled and the statement says: "All rice of Malawi origin will be deleted from the Open General Import Licence with effect from December 3, 1982." Attempts to clarify the situation and discover reasons for the sudden ban from ministry officials were unsuccessful. A spokesman from the Malawi High Commission said he knew nothing about the situation. Half the shipment of Korean rice--3 300 tonnes--has arrived in Zimbabwe, and the rest is in Beira waiting to be railed here. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 82 p 1]

ESARIPO HQ--THE Council of the Industrial Property Organisation for English-speaking Africa, (Esaripo), has transferred its headquarters from Nairobi to Harare and the first consignment of documents for the Patent Documentation and Information Centre, (Esapadic), have been received from donor countries. Making the announcement in Harare yesterday, the Minister of Justice, Cde Simbi Mubako, said negotiations had taken place on a headquarters agreement and the Government had offered a free site to build permanent offices. The centre would provide information on available technology and advise on its suitability for industrialists, researchers and those involved in decision making, Cde Mubako said when he officially opened the sixth session of the council of Esaripo. Ten out of 19 English-speaking countries belong to Esaripo. The minister called on all potential members to take early steps and become members so that the "much accalimed" process of collective self-reliance could be a reality. On funding of the organisation, Cde Mubako said that all members would be determined on the basis of the formula set up by the Organisation for African Unity. It was the organisation's objective to encourage the development of indigenous technology as well as promote and facilitate access to and adaption of foreign technology "leading to the achievement of collective self-reliance within the English-speaking region". "This reduces their (member states') technological dependence on the more advanced countries, through strengthening of regional co-operation in the industry property field," the minister said. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 7 Dec 82 p 11]

ENGINEER UNIONS FIGHT--THE Zimbabwe Civil Engineering Industry Workers' Union did not represent workers in the industry as it was not registered as a union, a spokesman for a rival union, the Civil Engineering Workers' Union, has said. Reacting to a story which appeared in Friday's edition of the Herald in which the general secretary of the ZCEIWU, Cde Edward Njekesa, said the CEWU should disband, the spokesman of the CEWU, Cde Maxwell Ruwende, said his union had massive support of the workers in the industry. "According to the registrar of trade unions, there is no other union for the civil engineering industry

registered except ours. We are not a 'clique' as alleged by Cde Njekesa and our union is not sponsored by any company. We want Cde Njekesa to prove that he is the leader of the civil engineering workers. Our union was formed in July this year, but Cde Njekesa's was only formed two months ago," said Cde Ruwende. The ZCTU could not be contacted for comment yesterday. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 6 Dec 82 p 7]

SUNFLOWER SEEDS--GWERU--IMPORTED high-quality sunflower seed is now available, the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, said this week. The seed was being put into small containers by the Grain Marketing Board, the distributing agency. The ministry was working out sunflowers' producer price, to be determined by weight and oil content. The crop was made a controlled product this year, which means the producer price would be guaranteed by the Government. "It will be profitable and less risky to grow sunflowers," said Senator Norman at meetings with Agritex staff in Gweru, Kwekwe and Chivhu. Answering questions in Gweru, he said efforts were being made to revive concessionary loans from the Treasury for setting up irrigation schemes and stock watering facilities. The loans would be repayable over 10 years. Last year's drought had proved there was a strong case for improving water supply countrywide, he said. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 82 p 7]

POPULATION PROBLEMS--PUPILS at Dzivaresekwa High School were urged yesterday to take into account the rising population in Zimbabwe when learning about environment and the country's resources. Speaking at a ceremony to mark this year's Tree Day, the Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism, Cde Victoria Chitepo, said that at the present rate of population growth, Zimbabwe would have 14 million inhabitants by the year 2000. "About a third of the world's people, including 90 percent of the developing countries, rely on wood for heating and cooking. As our population increases the demand for wood increases disproportionately," she said. "Our activities should not be allowed to reduce the Earth's capacity to support life, particularly at this time, when rising human numbers and consumption are making increasingly heavy demands on it. The combined destructive impacts of a poor majority struggling to stay alive and an affluent minority consuming most of the resources are undermining the very means by which all people can survive and flourish." Cde Chitepo congratulated the school for being the first to establish a woodlot and reminded pupils that they should not only plant the trees, but care for them while they grew. They should also protect the natural woodlands that are left, she said. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 82 p 7]

BORDER POSTS AT RISK--HARARE--Zimbabwe railway border posts need tight security as they are vulnerable to sabotage, says a report of the committee of inquiry into the grievances of railway employees. "The committee feels strongly that NRZ border posts are so vulnerable to sabotage that tight security must be provided. Security at these posts and other railway centres must be provided by NRZ personnel," the report says. The committee visited Beit Bridge and reported insufficient security there and at all other border posts. The entire NRZ security branch needed restructuring and there seemed to be a complete breakdown in communication between the White-dominated hierarchy and Black-dominated lower ranks, the report said. There also appeared to be a general "go slow" attitude. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Dec 82 p 10]

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